

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

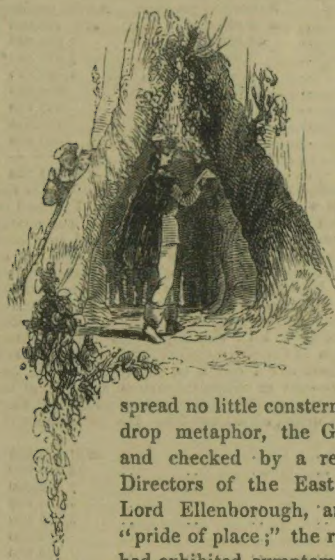


No. 105, Vol. IV.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

RECALL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.



VOYAGE, however smooth, may be checked by the vessel striking on a sunken rock, and such impediments lie beneath the surface of even the calmest political waters. The stout and strong ship in which the Ministry seemed to be embarked has just encountered such a shock; and though the blow will not cause absolute wreck, it has betrayed some want of skill in the pilots, and has

spread no little consternation among the crew. To drop metaphor, the Government has been galled and checked by a resolution of the Board of Directors of the East India Company, recalling Lord Ellenborough, and deposing him from his "pride of place," the reason alleged being that he had exhibited symptoms of the elevation being too great for the strength of his head to bear with steadiness. This has been done, too, not only without the sanction of the Government, but against its express representations. Downing-street has been pitted against Leadenhall, and mercantile policy has vanquished Ministerial partialities. Truly our "merchants are princes," and among the greatest of powers are our "traffickers of the earth." A trading corporation—for the East India Company was at first no more—has grown to be a political power, ruling its "dusky millions" of people, and its thousands of square miles of territory, with undeniable energy, though the justice of some of its policy, in past times at least, may be open to impeachment. Its empire in the East, and its political importance at home, are the growth of two centuries; its privileges have been gained from time to time from the indulgence, or the neglect, of the home Government, till it is now an *imperium in imperio*—a power acting concurrently with the Executive, and, as we see, capable of doing so independently of it; it is a real fourth estate.

This body has recalled Lord Ellenborough, and, using the powers the law vests in it, has done so without the consent of the Government. The event has taken the public altogether by surprise, though the Ministry must have for some time expected it, and there is considerable speculation afloat as to what are the causes of this sudden recall, how the Government and the Board of Directors took so different a view of the same circumstances, and how they who have differed so widely about the continuance in power of the present Governor-General, will be able to agree in the appointment of his successor.

The last point we must leave to time, and the parties themselves to settle; but with respect to the two former ones we may shortly state what we believe may have led to the rupture. In the first place, the personal character of Lord Ellenborough was not, in many respects, such as to inspire over-much confidence in the members of such a body as the Board of Directors. Ready and fluent in debate, and not without the reputation of a certain smart ability, highly prized, because always useful in political cliques and parties, he was not known for any great prudence in action, or much steadiness of judgment. The world rarely errs much in its estimate of public men, and Lord Ellenborough was generally set down as one of more show than solidity, rather fast than safe, carrying too little ballast, and spreading too much sail. But as all Governors General have a council to advise them, the Board hoped the best, confirmed the appointment, and gave him a dinner before he sailed, in November, 1841. Even at that dinner the character of the man appeared—and that not favourably. It was stated at the time, that his address on that occasion was rather too arrogant for the position of the holder of a great, but still only a deputed power, in the presence of those deputed him. There was in it too much of the "absolute shall," and the speech of the Duke of Wellington on the same occasion contained something approaching to, if not quite, a rebuke. On landing in India, one of his first acts was a proclamation asserting that his policy would be one of peace, in opposition to that of his predecessor, Lord Auckland, which had been one of war; perhaps unavoidable, but certainly, at last, disastrous. At that moment the greatest activity was necessary to retrieve the last sad steps of the fatal Afghan campaign, and, above all, to rescue the British prisoners remaining in the hands of Akbar Khan, whose lives were in peril daily from the treachery and revenge of their captor. But at this juncture, when military operations were absolutely required, he hesitated, and showed reluctance, as if he wished the catastrophe of his predecessor's course to be as fatal as possible; and it was by a movement made almost in dis-

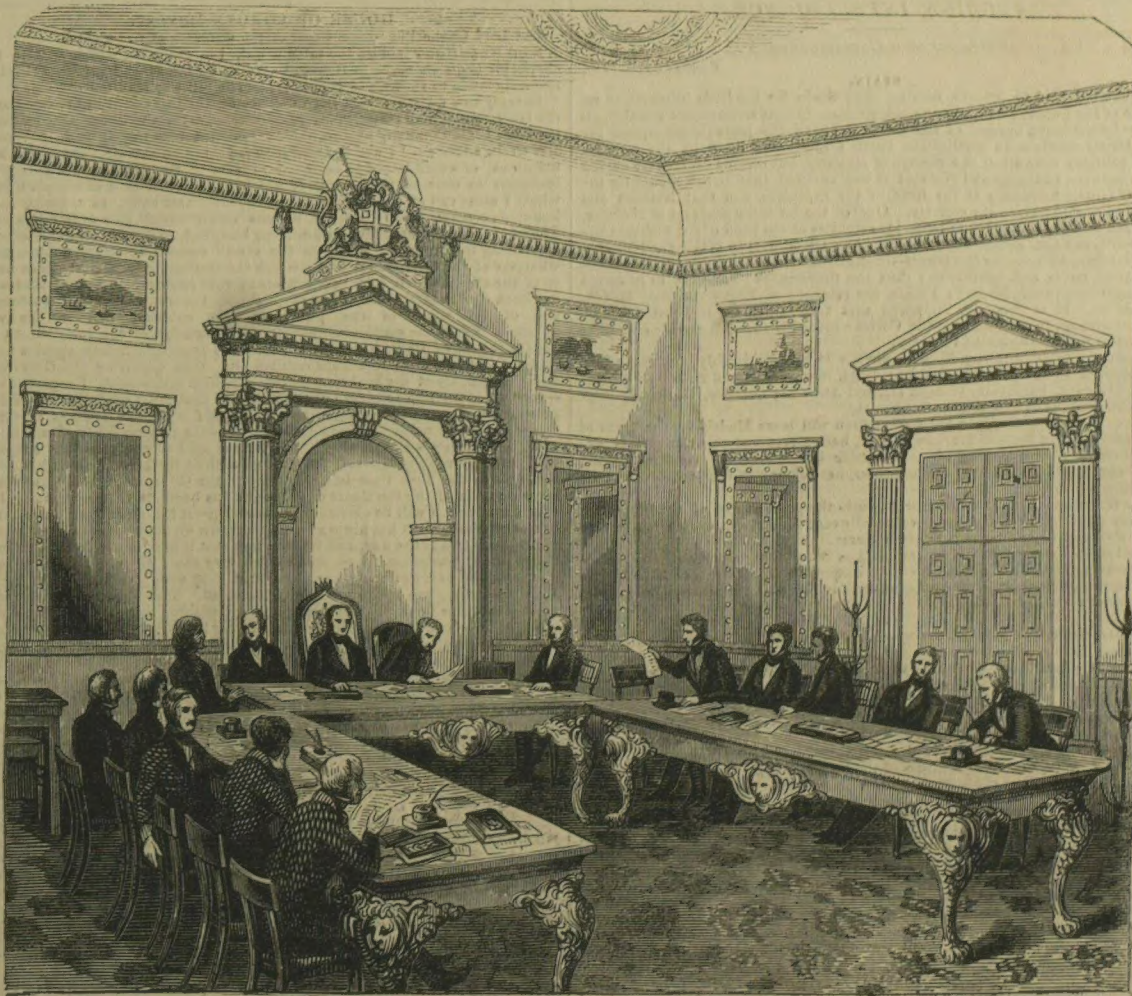
obedience of his orders, and by the help of a lucky accident, that these unfortunate prisoners were rescued at last. But though thus reluctant to conclude a war that others had begun, he soon displayed a mischievous alacrity in commencing hostilities on his own account. The affair of the "Somnauth gates," his proclamations to his "friends and brothers," the princes of India; his doing with "pomp and circumstance" what could not but rankle in the minds of the Mahomedan population, for the sake of a mere gasconading exhibition—all this will not soon be forgotten. Then came the quarrel with the Ameers of Scinde, and the invasion of their territory, with battles which were brilliant victories, it is true, but there is a deep feeling abroad against fighting for fighting's sake; moreover, the territory was unhealthy, and the army was wasted by disease; the expense and the loss were evident enough, and were no doubt felt at the India House, but the advantages were not so apparent. This was followed by the advance on Gwalior, ending in an attack on a place and an enemy whose strength and numbers were underrated. The consequence was a hard battle, and a terrific loss on our side, not compensated by a knowledge of the fact that the Governor-General exposed himself rather ostentatiously to the fire of the enemy's artillery, which on this occasion was served with very mischievous ability. The place was taken, but the folly of the Governor-General in exposing the empire to the risk of losing its head in case the brains should have been knocked out of his own, was not the less glaring, cannon balls being no respectors of persons. While all this was going on, there was an under current of unpopularity setting against him, caused by what is stated to have been his overbearing demeanour to the civil officers of the Company; his sympathies were with the military, and he evidently considered that India is only to be governed as it was gained—by the sword. All his acts have been aggressive; we hear of no exertions made that could tend to develop the natural resources of the empire, or improve the condition of the people. War is too expensive and too cruel a game to be permitted by those who can prevent it, merely to indulge the vanity and caprice of a political dandy who apes the military chief, and, lacking the vast genius of his model, only earns, by his imitation of it, the name that has actually been bestowed upon him in India, of a "Brummagem Napoleon." With power placed in such hands, how could the

Board of Directors feel safe? They must have trembled at the arrival of every despatch, lest they should hear of some new war commenced or commencing; and if we add to all this the feeling caused by a contemptuous reception, if not actual disregard, of the orders of the Directors themselves, we shall have stated enough to account for their recall of Lord Ellenborough—a recall which does not spring from political antipathies to him, for in politics they agree, and which is not the result of divided counsels, for the vote that displaced him was unanimous.

The Duke of Wellington has severely censured the step taken by the Board of Directors; he has pronounced it a "most indiscreet exercise of power." He speaks from information of which neither the Parliament nor the public is yet in possession, and we are quite aware of the weight that his opinion will carry with it. But he is a soldier—a "man of war from his youth," and joins to his professional predilections the feelings and partialities of the head of a great party, bound to parry as best he may a heavy blow on its supremacy. On the other hand is the unanimous decision—not hastily given—of a whole body, composed of men conversant with business and acquainted with the facts of the case—men charged with a great responsibility and deeply interested in the preservation of the integrity of the Eastern Empire. Such men do not come to grave decisions on trifling or insufficient grounds, and, we confess, if these eternal wars and battles have alarmed them, we share their aversion to them. It is better for mankind that the "commercial principle" should sometimes check the lust of conquest; let us improve what we have, rather than add eternally to territory already too vast to be well managed. To spread our strength over an almost limitless space, must continually weaken us;

"Realms by such means acquir'd demand more pain,
More care to keep them than at first to gain."

War may be more popular with an army, but peace is the best policy for a state, and we cannot see that either our honour or our interest requires a continual course of aggression. Judging then from the character of the man, and his conduct as a ruler, we think the board of Directors have, as far as yet appears, sufficient grounds for recalling Lord Ellenborough, and we cannot but believe that by a little good management the Government might have prevented this inconvenient collision.



THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, EAST INDIA HOUSE.

THE COURT OF EAST INDIA DIRECTORS.

The unusual assertion by the Court of Directors of the East India Company of their right to remove a Governor-General, without

the assent of the Ministry, has invested that body with a degree of public interest which does not ordinarily attach to their proceedings. What the precise motive of the Directors may be for the dethrone-

ment of the Viceroy have not, as yet, transpired. It is allowable, however, to conjecture that the trenchant system of government adopted by the quondam President of the Board of Control had in it something peculiarly offensive to the constituted authorities. By all accounts, Lord Ellenborough, from the very commencement of his career, in February, 1842, endeavoured to act independently of the home powers, treating their despatches cavalierly, answering them dictatorially, and putting all manner of slights upon the officers of their civil service, to whom young and inexperienced military men were frequently preferred.

The Council Board, which, in 1833, in his place in Parliament, Lord Ellenborough treated as indispensable to a Governor-General, ceased to enjoy any portion of his respect the moment he himself assumed the reins of Government. He became in his own person the ambulatory and independent ruler, which had previously been the object of his reprehension: all this has been sufficient to arouse the ire of the Directors, and to suggest the very strong measure now resorted to. Whether it has been really the moving cause, however, we do not pretend to know. It is sufficient for us that the Court of Directors have acquired by their resolution enough of temporary importance in the eyes of the public to justify our presenting a sketch of the Interior of the Court Room, during the deliberations of that assembly and of the Court of Proprietors; and we dare say that many of our readers abroad will be interested in seeing, for the first time, a correct representation of that mysterious body, the *Koornpani*, who, from a handful of British merchants trading under suzerainty with some half a dozen ships, in the days of the good Queen Bess, have grown into the dignity of sovereigns of the largest empire in the world.

The commercial character of the East India Company was destroyed in 1833, when the trade with India and China was thrown open to the world; but the interest upon the stock was secured to the members of the corporation by act of Parliament, and the political power and patronage of the Directors continued to them without a shadow of abatement. Of course, at the great distance at which the authorities in Leadenhall-street are placed from their subjects in India, it is impossible for them to exercise a very close and constant interference with the local government. Their power, therefore, resolves itself, in a great measure, into a species of *ex post facto* control; they confirm or rescind the measures adopted by their delegates. But, in their hands, also, alone reposes the right to nominate to the civil, military, and other services in India. The Governors of the several Presidencies, the Bishops, Commanders-in-Chief, Writers, Cadets, Chaplains, Assistant-Surgeons, Naval and Marine functionaries, Advocates general and Standing Counsel, and a variety of miscellaneous officers, all receive their appointments from the Court of Directors; and, as the patronage in this way is very extensive, the position of a Director becomes one of great consideration, and is ardently competed for by the most distinguished of the Company's servants, soon after their retirement from service abroad, or by merchants who have acquired knowledge and fortunes in India.

The Directors are twenty-four in number, and are chosen by the Proprietors. Each Director must hold £2000 of the Company's stock; and the Proprietors who elect him are only eligible to vote on possession of £1000 stock, which carries with it a single vote. A larger share gives a greater number of votes, but not in a proportionate degree, £10,000 merely conferring the right to four votes. There are about 2600 proprietors, a proportion of whom have only an interest in the stock to the extent of £500, which gives no power to vote at an election, although it enables the proprietor to debate at the meetings of the Court. Six of the Directors retire annually, by rotation, and are eligible for re-election after a twelvemonth's absence.

The proceedings of the Court of Directors are subject to the superintendence of a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Crown, to the Parliament of Great Britain, and, in several matters, to the approval of the Court of Proprietors; but, as we have seen, the authority of the first body is not indispensable to the validity of a great exercise of power; Parliament seldom interferes, excepting when the periodical renewal of the Charter is discussed; and the control of the Proprietors is purely nominal, if we may judge by the ordinary results of an attempt to pronounce a decree of censure against any of the acts of the Directors or the local governments whom they protect.

The apartment engraved upon the preceding page is the handsomest saloon in the East India House, in Leadenhall-street. It is occupied by the Court of Directors, and is usually termed the Court Room; it is said to be an exact cube of thirty feet; it is superbly gilt, and embellished with large looking-glasses; the effect of its too great height being much diminished by the position of the windows near the ceiling. From the cornice hang six pictures, representing the three Presidencies, the Cape, St. Helena, and Tellicherry. Over the chimney is a fine piece of sculpture in white marble, representing Britannia seated on a globe by the sea-shore, receiving homage from three female figures—Asia, Africa, and India. Asia offers spices with her right hand, and with her left leads a camel; India presents a box of jewels; and Africa rests her hand upon the head of a lion. The Thames, as a river god, stands upon the shore; a labourer is cording a bale of merchandise; and ships are sailing in the distance. The whole is supported by two caryatid figures, intended for Brahmins.

On Wednesday last, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Major-General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., was appointed a provisional member of the Council of India.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, April 30.

SPAIN.

We are indebted to persons coming from Spain for the little information we receive of the important events now taking place in that unfortunate country, all private letters being opened at the Post-office, and the journals (excepting the Ministerial) previous to publication being severely examined by the censors. Many rumours were afloat of a change of Ministry, but serious differences having arisen between Christina and Narvaez, it was resolved that Narvaez for the present remain nominally at the head of the executive, and that Narvaez and Christina should govern the country. One of the favourite schemes of Narvaez, by which he will be enabled to place his satellites at the head of the different departments, and thus secure his own power as a Dictator, is to divide the kingdom into districts, with twelve Governors-General. These districts are to be named after great rivers and mountains; thus the province of Madrid is to be called Manzanarés—capital, Madrid; Tolédo, the province of Tagus—capital, Tolédo, and so on. It is generally supposed that this important innovation will be effected without the consent of the Cortes—indeed it is much doubted whether the Cortes will be assembled this year.

If money can be got, the Spanish navy is to be considerably increased; it is now reduced to the frigate *Christine*; brigs, *Manzanarés* and *Nervion*; steam-boats, *Mazeppa*, *Peninsula*, *Isabella II.*, and *Andalus*; goelette, *Guesario*; lugger, *Vidasoa*, and armed packet, *Cartagena*.

Towards the end of the month the Queen will leave Madrid for the baths of Echavalcha in the Basque Provinces. But, before crossing the Ebro, it is expected that, by royal decree, she will restore the "fueros" privileges to the hardy mountaineers. Should she not do so, her sojourn in Guispecoa would be anything but safe.

The Government, desirous of creeping into the good graces of the Pope, are not only cajoling the clergy, but have actually sent M. Castillo, Christina's private secretary, on a special mission to his Holiness.

The late insurrection in the Havannah has been more extensive than was generally imagined. I am most credibly informed that upwards of 3000 Blacks have been imprisoned, that the accused are tried by a Court Martial, and those condemned immediately shot.

ITALY.

The last accounts from Italy are more satisfactory. The insurgents, disheartened, have retired to the mountains. The Austrian Field Marshal, Count de Raditsky, Commandant of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, has taken the most active measures for intervention repression of all disturbances that may arise in Italy.

The last reports from Tunis state that the dispute between the Bey and Sardinia has been, in a measure, arranged, by the mediation of England. The arrangement was not yet signed, but no difficulty any longer opposed it. The two parties return to the stipulations of the treaty of 1832, and the Bey promises besides, the immediate exportation of 3000 measures of corn for the Government of Sardinia, and to pay 6000 piastres, as an indemnity to the Sardinian subjects who had suffered by the Bey's unexpected prohibition to export.

I know not what reliance is to be placed in the following paragraph, extracted from the *Augsburg Gazette*, of the 25th, under the head "Italy."—"England," says the journal, "neglects nothing to put an end to the hostile disposition of the Irish clergy. It is asserted that the Cabinet of London is desirous of obtaining from the Pope an apostolic letter of exhortation to the Irish Catholics. Lord Ashburton, who has been to London recently, has, it is said, stirred himself on this important subject; but as Great Britain has not a diplomatic representative at Rome, it is added, that Prince Metternich has been requested to use his influence."

GERMANY.

The Archduke Albert, accompanied by his father, the Archduke Charles, quitted Vienna on the 21st, for Munich, to celebrate his marriage with the Princess Hildegard.

The place of a Municipal Councillor of Berlin having become vacant, by a death, Mr. David Anselm Benda, a young lawyer of the Jewish persuasion, was

unanimously elected, and his nomination has been approved of by the Government. Since the promulgation, in 1812, of the liberal edict relating to the Israelites, and which is still in force, though almost fallen into desuetude, this is only the second Jew that has been chosen by the citizens to fill the important office of Municipal Councillor of Berlin. The first was the celebrated writer on numismatics, David Friedländer, a pupil of the illustrious philosopher, Moses Mendelssohn.

The King of Prussia has conferred the order of the Red Eagle of the First Class upon Count Bresson, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of the French.

The Grand Duke and Duchess Césarevitch of Russia arrived at Dresden on the 19th.

FRANCE.

I never remarked Paris so full as at the present moment; the streets are literally crowded with strangers visiting the capital to examine the exhibition of national industry, which opens to-morrow. Politics for the moment are least sought of; even the rejection of two Ministerial candidates seems to pass by unnoticed, so determined are the Parisians to enjoy the extraordinary fine weather and the sights at the Champs Elysées. I was going to say that the "Polka" was forgotten; but it is not so, it still lives, but I am inclined to think that it is in a galloping consumption, and that it cannot last another winter; a rival—a formidable rival—has been ushered into the gay world, called "La Frotheka," a species of parody on the "Polka," but with more humour, and certainly more decency. This dance was first seen at a brilliant *soirée*, given by the Princess Czartorski, and is now the rage of the fickle dancing world.

To-morrow is the King's Fête; the amusements are the same as last year. On the esplanade of the Invalids two theatres have been erected for the representation of military spectacles; there are also orchestras for dancing, and may-poles for climbing. In the garden of the Tuileries, in front of the Pavillon de l'Horloge, there will be a grand concert in the evening. Grand fireworks will be let off on the Quai d'Orsay and the Barrière du Trône. In the evening the Champs Elysées, the Place de la Barrière du Trône, the garden of the Tuileries, and all the public buildings will be illuminated.

The Duchess of Kent, generally accompanied by some member of the royal family, is making the round of our public monuments. Her Royal Highness enjoys perfect health, and seems highly gratified with the attention everywhere paid to her.

The Prince de Joinville has returned to Paris. The Palais Royal has been proposed to receive the King and Queen of the Belgians, who are expected to make a long stay in our capital. The Duke de Montpensier has returned from his military excursion in Algeria.

I am inclined to believe that great discontent reigns throughout the army. On this subject the *Courrier Français* published the following article:—"Arrests of non-commissioned officers are still going on, and rumours of military conspiracies gain ground. Measures of vigour have been adopted against the 8th Regiment of Artillery, which lately quitted Toulouse. We are even assured that the Ministry has gone so far as to suspect some officers, and even of a high rank. The imprisonment of a colonel was for an instant thought of, and it was only owing to his family connexions that he was not arrested at the head of his regiment."

The Minister of War has completed, and ordered to be put in force, regulations for preventing duels in the army. Modes of reconciliation are prescribed not only for both the parties, but also for the seconds and the officers, before whom the affair is to be brought. In case all efforts fail, and a meeting takes place, the principals and seconds to be brought before a court martial.

The race course on the 27th was well attended. The Plate of 1000 francs, offered by the Jockey Club for thoroughbred horses and mares, for three years old and upwards, bred in France, was cleverly won by Baron A. de Rothschild's Donna Isabella.

The Cadran Plate, 3000 francs, for four years old thoroughbred colts and fillies, was cantered over by the Prince de Beauveau's Nativ.

The Janisset Cup, for horses, mares, and geldings, of three years old and upwards, bred in France or Belgium, was won by Commodore Napier, the property of Baron A. de Rothschild.

The Administration des Haras Plate, of 2000 francs, for thoroughbred three-years-old colts and fillies, bred in France, whose pedigree is traced in the French Stud Book, was won by Conjecture, the property of Count A. de Morny.

The Hurdle Race of 1500 francs, offered by the Jockey Club, was beautifully won by Tiger, the property of Baron N. de Rothschild. Sir C. Ibbetson's Wild Irish Girl came in third, and Mr. White's King of the Gipsies was distanced.

The Catholic paper, the *Univers*, says, that at Saulz, near Cambrai, a Protestant minister, and 170 of his flock, had lately embraced the Catholic faith.

M. C. F. Lequene, one of our most eminent modellers of busts, has left Paris for London. It is said that he has been sent for by the Queen and Prince Albert.

Our musical season is now over. One of the last, and perhaps most brilliant, concerts was that given on Friday last, by the celebrated violinist Jacques Offenbach; the rooms were so crowded that money was refused at the door. M. Offenbach leaves us to-morrow for London, where, I have no doubt, he will create as great a sensation as he has done this winter in Paris.

Doehler leaves to-morrow for London, and thence for Germany.

It is at length decided that a statue of Rossini shall be placed in the Foyer of the Grand Opera.

Breton, one of our most celebrated composers of the old school, died a few days since, at an advanced age. He was born in France, on the 17th of September, 1767.

TURKEY.

Letters received from Bagdad state, that a Persian tribe, residing on the frontiers, had murdered its chief, and committed numerous excesses. The Persian Government sent an armed force, with several guns, to punish the offenders. The tribe has taken refuge within the Turkish territories.

The Belgian Minister, Baron de Behr, thinking that, during his late absence from Constantinople, his Chargé d'Affaires, M. Solwey, had not been treated with proper attention by the French Minister, called upon that gentleman for an explanation. In the interview which took place between the two ministers, words grew so high that at length a mortal defiance was interchanged; General Jochims was the second chosen by M. de Behr, whilst Sir S. Canning consented to be the friend of M. de Borquency. There has, however, been no bloodshed, for Sir S. Canning having invited both the belligerents to dinner, after mutual explanations, they were prevailed upon to shake hands.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock. Lord Beaumont laid on the table a bill, the object of which was to place charitable bequests made to Roman Catholics on the same footing as charitable bequests made to Protestant Dissenters.—The bill was read a first time.

In reply to a question from Lord Colchester, the Duke of Wellington stated that the Government had ineffectually remonstrated with the Court of Directors of the East India Company against their threatened recall of Lord Ellenborough. His Grace added:—"I will not advert to anything on this occasion which is not notorious, or which is not to be found in acts of Parliament; but I beg your lordships to observe that the body which has carried into execution this act, which I must call an act of indiscretion at least, this body, as a body, has no knowledge whatever of the instructions under which this officer has acted. They have stated reasons for withdrawing him, but, as a body, all the individuals composing it—excepting those on the secret committee—have no knowledge whatever of the instructions under which the Governor-General has been acting, or of the events which have taken place in that country, excepting that which has been the general knowledge of this and the other house of Parliament, and of the whole of the public in this country, and of the world at large. Yet these gentlemen, having no knowledge of the instructions sent out (as the act of Parliament will show), have pronounced their opinion on the conduct of this officer, and have recalled him, thus depriving the Government and this country of the best instrument—the best instrument, I repeat it again—that we could find to carry out the duties of that great office, and making no provision whatever, excepting that they should nominate another Governor-General for the performance of these duties—the responsibility of which rests with her Majesty's Government. As I have said so much on this subject, I will, in order to illustrate this act, just go a little further. Although I believe that this is the first time in the history of the Government of India that this measure of recall by the Court of Directors has been, on their part, carried into execution—and it will be carried into execution—it has more than once been in contemplation, but it has always been withdrawn on the advice and remonstrance of the Ministers of the day, and it is the fact that it has been in contemplation by these same gentlemen in respect to this very same Governor-General in the course of the past twelvemonths, and that they were prevailed upon to alter their resolution, and not to proceed to his recall. This was previous to the late great operations in Gwalior, of which your lordships have read with so much satisfaction—operations which I am sure your lordships will have pronounced, from the perusal of the reports which have been made, must have been founded upon the most just and discriminating measures on the part of the Governor-General."—Lord Brougham did not deny or question the right of the Court of Directors to recall the Governor-General of India; but he must say that a more absurd law was never suffered to continue any length of time on the statute-book of any rational country. Only three out of the twenty-four directors could know anything of the instructions sent by Government, and yet the whole twenty-four possessed the right of recalling the Governor-General. The Court of Directors must write under the censures which the noble duke has passed upon them. If any attempt were made, in either house of Parliament, to obtain the sanction of noble lords and hon. gentlemen to the extraordinary conduct of the Court of Directors, the effort would be defeated by the largest majorities ever known under similar circumstances.—The Marquis of Clanricarde could not but condemn the conduct of the noble duke in passing so grave a censure on the Court of Directors, without having given their lordships any knowledge of the grounds on which the removal of the Governor-General had been resolved on. (Hear, hear.) There must be some strong reasons for their resolution, seeing they have carried it into effect in opposition to the remonstrances of the Government, especially when the majority of the Directors are well known to be most favourably disposed towards the present Government. All the triumphs which Lord Ellenborough had achieved might have been achieved without the shedding of a drop of blood. He (the Marquis of Clanricarde) wished to ask the noble duke, before sitting down, whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to lay before their lordships the correspondence which had taken place between them and the Court of Directors relative to the grounds of the recall.—The Duke of Wellington said he would be happy to lay before their lordships all the information in his power respecting

the dismissal.—The Marquis of NORMANBY expressed his regret that the noble duke did not at once intimate his intention to lay before their lordships the Court of Directors' own statement of the reasons why they have acted as they have done. He could not conceive the justice of giving the Company the power of appointing the Governor-General without also giving them the power of recalling him. The appointment lay with the East India Company, subject to the veto of the Board of Control. When the papers were laid upon the table then they could ascertain where the indiscretion lay. He regretted that the noble duke had enigmatised the conduct of the Governor-General. Whether the authority of the noble duke was to be controverted upon the point or not, he would venture to say that the proceedings at Gwalior were injudicious, particularly with regard to the treaty of Barampore.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said he thought the noble marquis had a right to speak his sentiments, and he also would say that the conduct of Lord Ellenborough met with the entire approval of her Majesty's Government.—After a few observations from Lord CAMPBELL the subject dropped.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY presented a petition from the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Sunderland against the proposed duty on coal imported into London. In doing so, he said he thought it most unfair to injure the interests of the large coal owners and their numerous dependents by imposing a tax for the purpose of such chimerical objects as the embankment of the Thames.—Lord WHARNcliffe said the Government had not as yet decided upon imposing this tax.

The Marquis of NORMANBY postponed to Thursday his motion on the subject of charitable donations and bequests in Ireland.

Lord Campbell's Bill in Error Bill was read a second time, and was ordered to be committed on Thursday, at which stage the discussion on its principle will be taken.

On the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, the Court of Common Pleas Law Process bill was read a second time, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. ROXBURGH raised a brief conversation respecting the recall of Lord Ellenborough from the government of India, similar to that which took place in the House of Lords.—Sir ROBERT PEEL re-stated that the recall of the Governor-General had originated with the Court of Directors of the East India Company. The nomination of a Governor-General was vested in the Company, subject to the approval of the Crown, but they had the absolute power of recall. The Court of Directors had not taken the Government by surprise, for the Executive were duly apprised of their intention before it was formally exercised; but he declined entering on the subject, or stating the reasons for the determination. The Government would take care to prevent the inconvenience and danger which they foresaw would follow the proceeding.

The house was crowded, in expectation of hearing the financial statement, which was made by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, who occupied about two hours in making his statement. The house having gone into a committee of ways and means, he rose, and commenced by recapitulating his estimates, made last year, of the probable returns of the revenue, and compared them with the actual results. Placing them in a tabular form, the items stand thus:—

	Estimated produce.	Actual produce.
Customs	£19,000,000	£21,426,000
Excise	13,000,000	12,960,000
Stamps	7,000,000	7,011,000*
Taxes	4,200,000	4,192,000
Post Office	600,000	628,000
Crown Lands	130,000	147,000
Miscellaneous estimates	250,000	268,000
China money	870,000	803,000
Total	£50,150,000	£52,835,124

This increase of realised over anticipated income was favourable on the one side; and that of the expenditure was equally so on the other. They had received more than they had calculated on, and they had spent less. The charge for the Debt, and other items belonging to the Consolidated Fund, had been much the same as usual, the difference not exceeding £50,000. There was an apparent reduction in the actual expenditure for the Army, as they had estimated that department of expenditure at £6,619,000, while the amount expended was only £6,118,000. But this arose from the Indian Government having contributed a larger share of the expenses incurred, and the restoration of tranquillity in the East had rendered it unnecessary to keep very large sums in the military chests. There was also a reduction in the estimated expenditure for the Naval service of £650,000. Last year there was a deficit in the revenue of no less than £2,400,000, that being the amount in which the income was behind the current expenditure. Not only had the whole of this been cleared off, but there was a surplus revenue, after paying debts, of £1,400,000. His estimate for the ensuing year is as follows:—

Customs, estimated at	£21,500,000
Excise	13,000,000
Stamps	7,000,000
Taxes	4,200,000
Property-tax	3,100,000
Post Office	600,000
Crown Lands	140,000
Miscellaneous	250,000
Total in round numbers	£51,790,000

This is the estimated income for the ensuing year. The anticipated expenditure was, first, the charge for the Debt, which, last year, was £29,130,000, would be next year £27,697,000, being an apparent reduction of £1,400,000. This, however, was not a saving to the public, for it arose from the altered periods for paying the dividends, one of the consequences of the measure for reducing the Three-and-a-Half per Cents. The real saving which would result from this reduction—(from which, by the way, the amount of dissentients is very insignificant, only £247,115, considering the large amount of stock, £250,000,000, to which the operation extends)—would be, for this year, only £313,000. The estimate of the expenditure for the ensuing year stands thus:—

Consolidated Fund, including Deficiency Bills	£30,097,000
Army	6,616,000
Navy	6,250,000
Ordinance	1,840,000
Miscellaneous	3,000,000
Extraordinaries	400,000

To which add £200,000, as a provision for paying off the dissentients from the reduced Three per Cents., and also a sum of £239,000, being the remainder of the Guarantee Fund of the South Sea Company. The total expenditure, as estimated for the ensuing year, is £51,790,000, leaving an apparent surplus of £3,146,000, but a real one of £2,370,000. General expectation anticipating a surplus revenue, he had been overwhelmed with applications for reductions of duties on every article which contributed to the revenue. The first article he proposed to deal with was glass. There was a distinctive duty between bottle and flint glass, which the great improvements in the manufacture not only rendered useless, but led to frauds on the revenue, by the substitution of one for the other, in receiving the drawback on exportation. He proposed to equalise them, reducing the duty on flint glass to the rate on bottle glass, that is, from twopence per pound to three farthings. This will stimulate trade, but the alteration will lead to a loss of £35,000 this year, the alteration not commencing till July, but hereafter the loss on a full year is calculated at £45,000. The next article is vinegar, on which the duty is to be repealed altogether, and by which there will be a loss of £25,000. The inducement to repeal this duty is its large use in manufactures, especially in calico-printing. Next, the duty on marine insurances is to be altered and reduced. The duty was originally imposed in war time; when it was reduced by Lord Althorp the effect was favourable; at present it operates injuriously, by depriving us of the full benefit of that resort to Britain in marine insurance, which our capital and our credit entitle us to. At present, on every £100, where the premium is 15s., there is a duty of 1s. 3d.; up to 30s., a duty of 2s. 6d.; and above 30s., it is 5s. There is to be a new scale, as follows:—

	s.	d.
On every £100, where the premium is 10s.	0	3
From 10s. to 20s.	0	6
From 20s. to 30s.	1	0
From 30s. to 40s.	2	0
From 40s. to 50s.	3	0
From 50s. to 60s.	4	0
Above 60s.	5	0

Some minor reductions are to be made on stamps for agreements, and on proxies for voting for the election of railway directors. The next important reduction is to be made on the article of currants. This was now largely consumed in this country; it was mainly imported from the Ionian Islands; and the alteration is anticipated to be doubly favourable, both to the home consumer and the interests of a dependency in which we have a special interest. The duty is to be reduced from 22s. to 15s. per cwt. This will lead to a loss of revenue amounting to no less than £90,000; but increased consumption is expected to counteract this. Then, the duty on foreign coffee is to be altered from 8d., as fixed by the new tariff, to 6d., leaving only a differential duty of 2d. between foreign and colonial coffee. This reduction is to be accompanied by an increase of the duty on chicory, which at present is largely used in the adulteration of coffee. The reduction of the duty on foreign coffee will cause a loss of £50,000. The last article with which the Government propose to deal is wool, on which the duty is to be altogether repealed, which will cause a loss to the revenue of no less than £100,000. Altogether, the entire loss to the revenue which is anticipated will result from these various reductions is calculated at £400,000. But there was another important matter, to which, though not formally before them, it was important he should advert, in consequence of the general expectation which prevailed. He meant the article of sugar. Our treaty with Brazil will expire in November next; and by this treaty we are bound to admit its produce on the same terms as those of "the most favoured nations." On the expiry of that treaty, the Government propose to admit the sugar of foreign countries, where it is raised by free labour, at a differential duty of 10s.; which, as the colonial duty is 24s., will admit free foreign at 34s. This would extend our trade with countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, and enlarge our commerce with China itself. This neither involved a sacrifice of principle, nor hostility to Brazil, for the reduction of the duty on coffee was a proof of the contrary. Their object was to prevent sugar, the produce of countries tainted with slavery, from

*The excess of the £11,000 in this item is accounted for by the immense and unexpected increase which took place in the circulation of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, subsequent to the estimates being made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

being imported into this country. But he referred all details to the time when the annual Sugar Duties Bill will be discussed; and concluded by congratulating the house on the cheering prospect of increasing prosperity which the state of the revenue afforded.—Mr. HUME, though admitting that the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was clear and explicit, dissented from the policy pursued by the Government, especially on the subject of sugar, which he considered altogether a mistake, and in the maintenance of large military and naval establishments during peace.—Mr. WILLIAMS followed with similar comments; and Mr. BELL called attention to the operation of the tax on exported coal, which he contended was injurious both to the coalowner and shipowner.—Mr. BARRING asked what would have been the state of the revenue had the income tax not been imposed? He thought that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should have stated distinctly whether or not it was to terminate at the end of the three years, or be continued for the full period of five years. He commented on the proposed reductions of duties, approving of the reduction on foreign coffee, but disapproving of the intended increase on chicory, which, he understood, was largely mixed with bad coffee, and rendered it not only usable, but cheap. These, however, were small matters; not so the contemplated alterations in sugar. If they were really sincere in their abhorrence of slavery, they would not thus inconsistently and absurdly encourage it; for, depend on it, every amount of free-labour sugar taken out of the European market would only leave a vacuum to be filled up by slave produce.—Sir R. PEEL declined going into details on the sugar question, till the proper time arrived, and advised the house to beware of reductions in our military and naval establishments, which might leave us unprepared for any contingency that might arise. He entered into statements to show that the coal-tax had not been so injurious in its operation; and thought that it was the best policy to wait until next year, when the income-tax would expire, before they announced any determination whether or not it is to be continued, as they would then be in a better position for reviewing their financial condition. He claimed credit for the proposed reductions on wool, and on marine assurances, and thought that, seeing the amount was only £400,000 devoted to reductions, no better selections could be made.—Mr. LABOUCHERE spoke warmly on the contemplated alterations of the sugar duties, which he considered would prove not only fully impolitic in principle and example, but pernicious in operation.—Mr. S. WORTLEY and Mr. P. M. STEWART joined in the debate; the latter complaining of the effect which the proposed alteration of the sugar duties would have, and affirming that the foolish regulations of the Colonial Office alone prevented the West Indies from being able to compete with any part of the world.—Lord STANLEY defended the Colonial Office and himself, contending that he had, since entering office, very considerably relaxed the restrictions on the emigration of free labourers, especially Coolies, to our sugar colonies.—Mutual explanations having passed between Mr. P. M. Stewart and Lord Stanley, Lord J. RUSSELL did not think that the Government deserved all the credit claimed for it by Lord Stanley, of having been the first to allow the introduction of Coolies into the Mauritius. He reminded the house that there was a time when the Hill Coolie question served the Ministerialists, when in opposition, just as effectually as any other for obstructing the late Government. He did not understand the nice morality which would refuse to admit Brazilian sugar, and yet claimed credit for giving greater facilities for the introduction of Brazilian coffee. If we interfered in this way, not only between free and slave labour, but between the species of slave employment, our morality would become the nuisance of the world. He foresaw that the Government were fast coming round to the Whig budget of 1841, with a slight difference, which would serve to cover their inconsistency for a year or two. In 1842, Sir R. Peel had applied the principle of "buying in the cheapest market" to onion seed, spices, and herrings; the time was not far distant, it was to be hoped, when he would apply it to the article which constituted the essential food of the people. If the income-tax were intended to continue for five years, it would have been better to have at once made those reductions in duties which were postponed till next year, and were intended as a compensation for it. As it was, nothing was proposed which was likely to be very dangerous to the financial interests of the country.—After some further debate, shared in by Col. Sibthorp, Mr. M. Phillips, Sir H. Douglas, Mr. C. Wood, Lord Howick, Mr. Hindley, and Lord Harry Vane, the Chairman put the question, and the house resumed, with the Speaker in the chair.

Sir J. GRAHAM then, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, postponed the committee on the Factories Bill till Friday, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Duke of RICHMOND presented a petition from persons who being tenants for lives of lands in Sussex held under ecclesiastical bodies, complained that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in whom all the lands belonging to suppressed prebendaries were vested, refused to grant renewals, thereby considerably diminishing the petitioners' interest, and interfering with many settlements and family arrangements which had been made on the faith that the leases would be renewed. This determination of the commissioners acted very harshly and unjustly, and as the subject was one of considerable general importance, the noble duke pressed it on the consideration of their lordships.—Lord Wharnccliffe, the Bishop of London, and the Bishop of Exeter maintained that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners only did their duty in managing the property entrusted to them so as to make the most of it. They had in this instance only followed the example of her Majesty, under whom no such leases as those had been renewed since her accession. The petition was received.

In reply to the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Haddington said it was not the intention of Government to propose any grant, this year, for completing the harbours of Portpatrick and Donaghadee.

The Inferior Courts Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

Lord COTTENHAM moved the second reading of the Debtors and Creditors Bill. His lordship quoted the reports of the two commissions which sat in 1832 and 1840, recommending the adoption of the principles contained in this bill; he also cited the preamble of a late Act of Parliament, in which the principle of protecting the debtor from all process against the person was affirmed. Having adduced these and several other authorities in his favour, he stated that the bill he had then to offer to their lordships would give greater power against the property of debtors, and abolish the imprisonment for debt altogether. It would likewise abolish the distinction between the laws of bankruptcy and insolvency. The bill would also provide that fraudulent debtors should be punished in accordance with the principles at present embodied in the bankruptcy and insolvency laws.—The LORD CHANCELLOR approved of the measure, and said that nothing could be more inconsistent than the existence of two distinct laws, administered by two distinct sets of judges, for bankrupts and insolvents.—The Duke of RICHMOND hoped that imprisonment for small sums under the Courts of Requests would be abolished by this bill.—Lord DENMAN felt happy in being able to say that the monstrous abuses of small courts for the recovery of debts would be remedied by this measure.—The bill was read a second time, and its committee postponed for a fortnight, in order that Lord Brougham's bill on a similar subject might be before their lordships at the same time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

One or two private bills were advanced a stage, and some papers from the Court of Chancery were presented.

Mr. PUSEY moved the further consideration of the report on the Newbury and Basingstoke Railway Bill.—Mr. C. RUSSELL moved that the report be postponed, there being, he said, many grave objections to the line, which required investigation.

After considerable discussion the house divided, when there appeared

For receiving the report 166

Against it 73

Majority in favour of the report 93

Mr. CORBEN postponed to Tuesday next his motion to inquire into the effect of protective duties upon the national revenue.

Lord JOCelyn asked Mr. Hogg whether it was the intention of the Board of Directors of the East India Company to lay before the Court of Proprietors, or before the house, or the public, such documents as would show their reasons for the recall of Lord Ellenborough from the Governor-Generalship of India?—Mr. Hogg replied that he was not the organ of the Court of Directors in that house, though he had no objection, as a member of that body, to state his individual opinion. It was his belief that with regard to the production of papers before the Court of Proprietors, the Court of Directors would be influenced by the course adopted by hon. members themselves in Parliament. He hoped that in the meantime, with reference to what had passed in another place, he might venture to express his hope that the house and the country would suspend their judgment.—Mr. ASTELL also hoped the house and the public would give the Court of Directors credit for the faithful discharge of its duties. He quite agreed with his hon. friend in reference to what had passed in another place, and however great the authority, and the influence which it would naturally have, still it was but an act of justice due to the Court of Directors that the house and the public should suspend their judgment as to the transaction.—Mr. HUME asked Sir R. Peel if he had any objection to lay upon the table of the house, a copy of the correspondence with the Court of Directors upon the question, for, believing the Court of Directors had acted wisely in the step they had taken, he wanted the public to know whether they were properly attacked or not.—Sir R. PEEL replied that he could not say when that correspondence would be produced.

Mr. FOX MAULE moved for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the administration of oaths in the Universities of Scotland, his object being to abolish the tests which honorary officers and the professors in Scotch Universities are now liable to take.—Sir A. L. HAY seconded the motion.—Sir J. GRAHAM, as a Minister of the Crown, felt it was his duty to maintain the entirety and safety of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland, as her Majesty had sworn to maintain it, and he could not, therefore, on light grounds, take any steps which he thought calculated to impair its stability. For these reasons he opposed the introduction of the bill.—After a lengthened discussion the house divided.

For the motion 101

Against it 128

Majority against bringing in the bill 27

On the motion of Lord EBRINGTON, returns respecting the Archdeaconry of Armagh were agreed to.

A quantity of returns touching various subjects were ordered.

Mr. AGLIOTY moved for a select committee, to consist of the following gentlemen, to inquire into the state of New Zealand:—Mr. Aglionby, Lord Francis Egerton, Viscount Howick, Mr. Lascelles, Mr. George William Hope, Mr. Robert Clive, Mr. Hawes, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Viscount Ebrington, Mr. Charteris, Sir John Hanmer, Mr. Milnes, Viscount Jocelyn, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Wilson Patten. The motion was agreed to, Lord STANLEY giving notice to move, on Wednesday evening, to have Mr. Cardwell's name inserted in the place of that of Mr. Lascelles.

The House adjourned at half-past One o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The first public business was the Masters and Servants Bill, which stood for consideration in committee.—Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE made a lively and vigorous assault on the bill, which he considered to be extremely detrimental to the interests of the working classes. He moved, as an amendment, that the bill should be considered in committee that day six months.—Mr. HUME was desirous of referring the bill to the consideration of a select committee.—Sir J. GRAHAM had carefully reviewed the existing law on the subject of masters and servants, and was convinced that the bill, with some improvements, would be favourable to the interests of the working classes. At present the master could proceed by warrant against a servant, while a servant could only summon the master for any alleged infringement of contract. The bill proposed to remedy this and other anomalies in the law; and as he thought that its defects could be got rid of in committee, and that, when perfected, it would be a useful measure, he supported it.—Mr. GRANGER expressed the bill an unnecessary and unjustifiable piece of legislation.—Mr. MILES, who introduced the bill, defended it, as a very great improvement of the existing law, and alleged that any opposition of the working classes arose from misconception of its real purport. Every member of the house, who had acted as a justice of the peace, was thoroughly conversant with the actual state of the law, and was competent, therefore, to deal with the bill in committee; his own desire was, that the bill should be made as perfect as possible.—Mr. BERNAL thought that this bill should have been a Government measure, and every clause sanctioned by the express authority of the law advisers of the Crown. Every sort of contract between employers and employed was brought under the jurisdiction of this bill; and though some of its clauses might propose a beneficial alteration of the law, it required serious consideration.—Mr. ESCOTT expressed his strong objection to the fourth clause of the bill, which confirmed and extended the power of imprisonment for violation of contract. This was to him a sufficient warrant for resisting the farther progress of the bill.—Sir G. STRICKLAND was of opinion that the servant rather than the master was the proper object of legislation, and would not be a party to conferring powers which were liable to be abused in a tyrannical manner.—Mr. G. KNIGHT, who had been denounced as a "monster," for being a party to the bill, traced the opposition of the working classes to it to misconception of its nature.—Mr. P. HOWARD, though admitting that it might be very wise and prudent to consolidate the law relating to master and servant, remarked that we might "buy gold too dear." He opposed the bill, and hoped it would be withdrawn until next session, when it might be re-introduced by the member for the Home Department. This little slip excited very great laughter, and somewhat soothed the clamours of those who, as the hour of dinner was approaching, were loud in their calls for a division.

After some further discussion a division took place, when there appeared—

For going into committee 54

Against it 97

So the bill was lost—a result which was received with much cheering.

The house adjourned at seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Lord Chancellor having taken his seat on the woolsack, Lord CAMPBELL laid on the table a bill for the better recovery of debts in Ireland; the object of the bill was to enable creditors in England to sue debtors in Ireland.

The Duke of WELLINGTON, in answer to Lord Monteagle, said, the question of facilitating the communication between this country and Ireland by Holyhead, was under the consideration of engineers, officers of the navy, and others. It certainly was the intention of the Government to continue the communication by Holyhead. With respect to a grant of money, the consideration of that would be postponed till the question touching the railroad had been disposed of.

Earl FITZWILLIAM thought a commission appointed to enquire into the subject of railroads, and to ascertain where they were necessary, would be very beneficial.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said, the suggestion of the noble earl was something like shutting the door when the steed was stolen (a laugh).—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE and Lord BROUGHAM coincided with the views of the noble earl regarding the necessity of a commission.—Lord FITZWILLIAM gave notice that on Tuesday he would move an address to the Crown for the appointment of such a commission.

The House then went into Committee on the limitation of Actions Act (Amendment) Bill, as also the Bail in Error Bill, introduced by Lord Campbell.—The LORD CHANCELLOR opposed the latter bill on the ground that a clause had been introduced into it for the purpose of meeting the case of the Traversers, now pending in the Court of Queen's Bench, in Ireland. He described the measure as a miserable little specimen of legislation.—Lord BROUGHAM took a similar view with that described by his noble friend on the woolsack, and said he had learned from the Attorney-General (who would soon be well enough to take his place in Parliament) that it was the intention of Government to introduce a large and comprehensive measure on the subject.—After some discussion, the bill was negatived without a division, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. Hurst took the oath and his seat for Horsham.

Returns were presented from the office of the Poor-law Commissioners.

The Bow Brickhill Estate Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Lords' Amendments to the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway Bill were read, and the further consideration postponed until Monday next.

The Newbury, Basingstoke, London, and Southampton Railway Bill, on the motion of Sir W. HEATHCOTE, was read a third time and passed.

The Lords' amendments in the Norwich and Brandon Railway Bill were read and agreed to.

The Lords' amendments in the Great Western Railway Bill, on the motion of Mr. DIVERT, were also read and agreed to.

In answer to a question by Mr. Wyse, Sir R. PEEL said it was the opinion of the law officers of the Crown that the distribution of prizes by the Art Unions was illegal. The Government did not intend to proceed against those societies, but as they were open to informations by common informers, it was deemed necessary that the law on the subject should be publicly known. He did not, however, think that it was usual to lay a copy of the opinion of the law officers of the Crown on the table of the house.

Mr. GIBSONER asked when it was proposed that the reduction of the duty on coffee from 8d. to 6d. per lb. would come into operation.—Mr. GLADSTONE said the reduction would take place immediately on the passing of the act. He should lay the resolutions of the committee relating to the reduction of duty on various articles on the table of the house this evening, but from certain reasons the reduction of the duty on vinegar would not for the present be included in the resolutions.

In answer to a question by an hon. member, Sir R. PEEL said, the question of superiority between the harbour of Holyhead and Port Dylune, had been referred to the highest possible professional authority, and they had reported in favour of Holyhead, in which opinion her Majesty's Government entirely coincided. (Cheers.) They had not, however, entered into any positive engagement on the subject, as they wished to know if any railway company would be ready to lay down a direct line of railroad to Holyhead. The wish of the Government was to facilitate in every possible way the communication between London and Dublin, and he hoped a plan would be adopted that letters sent from London on Monday morning to Dublin might be answered by Wednesday evening. (Hear.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to saving banks, and to the purchase of Government annuities through the medium of saving banks.

The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Marquis of NORMANBY, at the request of the Duke of Wellington, postponed till Tuesday his motion with reference to the production of the correspondence between the Board of Directors of the East India Company, and the Board of Control, regarding the recall of Lord Ellenborough.

The LORD CHANCELLOR presented many petitions from Presbyterians and others, in favour of the Dissenters' Chapels Bill.—Similar petitions were presented by the Bishop of LONDON, Lord BEAUMONT, Lord DALHOUSIE, Lord FOLEY, the Marquis of NORMANBY, the Bishop of DUNELM, and others.—Petitions against the measure were also presented.

The Duke of RICHMOND postponed from Tuesday till Thursday next his motion respecting the importation of foreign wool.

The North British Railway Bill was read a second time.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then moved, that the house do resolve itself into a committee on the Dissenters' Chapels Bill. The noble and learned lord said, there had been a great clamour raised against the bill; that many petitions had been presented against it; but those petitions were all couched in the same language, and written in the same hand; indeed they all came from the same officina.—The Bishop of LONDON moved as an amendment that the bill be read that day six months.—Lord BROUGHAM supported the bill.—The Bishop of EXETER opposed it.

After considerable discussion the amendment was negatived without a division, and their lordships adjourned until Monday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

The Pontop and South Shields Railway Bill was read a third time and passed; as was also the Newcastle and Darlington Junction Railway Bill.

The Leeds and Selby Railway Purchase (No. 2) Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. HUME gave notice, that on Tuesday next he should move for a copy of all the correspondence between the East India Company and the Government relative to the recall of Lord Ellenborough from the Governor-Generalship of India. After some further unimportant business the house proceeded to the discussion of the Factories Bill, on Sir James Graham's motion for going into committee. Mr. ROEBUCK moved a resolution deprecating of any legislative interference with adult labour.—A long discussion ensued, but the arguments were for the most part, if not altogether, a mere repetition of those used when the subject was last before the house, and therefore not necessary to be given here. The house divided, when there appeared—

For the amendment 76

Against it 282

Majority 206

The house then went into committee, *pro forma*, and having resumed, the other orders of the day were disposed of, and the house adjourned at one o'clock.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE ANTI-STATE CHURCH CONFERENCE.—On Tuesday, delegates from all parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland, met at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, forming a convention for the purpose of considering the best means of obtaining the severance of Church and State, and to adopt measures for the furtherance of that object. Upwards of 1200 delegates were present, amongst whom were Dr. Bowring, M.P.; Mr. Sharman Crawford, M.P.; Mr. J. S. Trelawny, M.P.; Mr. Joseph Sturge, Mr. St. D'Arcy Irvine, Dr. Epps, Rev. Dr. Fye Smith, Rev. Dr. Young, Rev. Dr. A. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. Dr. M'Farlane, Rev. Dr. Perry, Rev. Dr. Ritchie, Rev. Messrs. Carlike, Acworth, Brake, Eckett, Mursell, Mirams, Overbury, &c. A large number of ladies were on the platform. The Rev. Dr. John Burnett, of Camberwell, took the chair. The chairman addressed the meeting. Dr. Cox read a history of the origin of the conference and its object. Mr. Sharman Crawford, Dr. Bowring, and others, addressed the company: resolutions were carried to enter Dr. Cox's paper on the records of the conference, and to affirm that the conference was not a demonstration of Non-conformist strength. A paper was read on the efficacy of the voluntary principle, and the conference adjourned.

COLONIAL CHURCH SOCIETY.—On Wednesday the annual general meeting of the friends and supporters of the Colonial Church Society, established for the purpose of sending out clergymen, catechists, and schoolmasters to the colonies of Great Britain, and to British residents in other parts of the world, was held in the great room of Exeter Hall, Strand.—Captain Sir Edward Parry, R.N., in the chair. The report entered at some length into a review of the Society's proceedings in the various colonies to which agents had been sent, and stated that the receipts, which amounted to £3077 5s. 5d., had not covered the expenditure, and the committee therefore urged upon the meeting the necessity for additional support.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—On Thursday the anniversary meeting of the members of this society was held at St. Paul's Cathedral. There were present the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of London, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Chester, Worcester, Llandaff, Archdeacon Hale, the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, and a very large number of metropolitan clergymen. The Bishop of Hereford preached, and dwelt at some length on the operations of the society in India, New Zealand, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and various other parts of the world where missionary stations had been founded. At the conclusion of his lordship's discourse a collection was made on behalf of the society.

CAMDEN SOCIETY.—On Thursday the seventh annual meeting of this society was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Lord Braybrooke, F.S.A., President, in the chair. The society enumerated 1200 members, and there were several candidates for admission from the United States and the East Indies. The publications for the year were—"Promptorium Parvulorum," "Three Letters upon the Suppression of Monasteries," and "State Papers relating to the Proceedings of the Earl Leicester in the Low Countries." Several works were in a state of forwardness, and upwards of thirteen others were under the consideration of the council. Several foreign correspondents forwarded very interesting miscellanies, and amongst them an Anglo-Norman manuscript, of great value, from Stockholm. The report, in conclusion, paid a well-merited tribute of respect to the late Mr. Commissioner Merivale, one of the warmest supporters of the society. The receipts amounted to £1648 2s. 2d., and the expenditure left a balance of £80 2s. 10d. The funded property figured £739 19s. 1d. The report was adopted, and the officers for the ensuing year were re-elected; after which thanks were voted to the chairman.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The anniversary meeting was held on Wednesday at the rooms of the society, in Regent-street, W. H. Peppys, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair. The report of the auditors congratulated the society on its increasing prospects, especially as regarded the material reduction of the outstanding debt, which amounted to the sum of £1428 5s.; and the future saving that will be effected by the decrease in the interest from 5 to 4 per cent. per annum. The total receipts of the past year were £7566 15s. 1d., and there remained a balance in hand of £336 4s., whilst there remained unpaid the sum of £11,137 4s. 9d., of which the bonded debt amounted to £7600.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of the members was held on Wednesday afternoon in the theatre of the institution in Albemarle-street; Lord Prudhoe, president, in the chair. The report of the visitors exhibited an increase in the prosperity of the institution, as there was an increase in the receipts of the last year of £302 8s., whilst the arrears of contributions were also diminishing.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—On Tuesday the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a splendid entertainment to the members of the corporation and their ladies at the Mansion-house. It was the eighth of a series of dinners given by his Lordship and the Lady Mayoress in the most splendid style to the members of the Court of Common Council. The dinner, wines, and fruits, were of first-rate excellence, and nothing could exceed the gratification felt by the numerous guests. On Thursday a splendid entertainment was given by the Lord Mayor to the Archbishops and Bishops after the performance of divine service at St. Paul's. The entertainment took place in the Egyptian-hall, which has been recently fitted up and embellished.

MAY MEETINGS.—On Thursday last the anniversary meetings of the Homily and Prayer Book Society, the London City Mission, and the Sunday School Society were held at Exeter Hall, when the usual reports of the anniversaries were presented. In some of the associations a slight decrease of funds was apparent, as may be observed with regard to religious and charitable societies in general.

MEDICAL PROTECTION ASSEMBLY.—The meetings of this extensive body are now held in Exeter Hall, and the enrolment of members is being proceeded with under the superintendence of the committee and the secretary, Dr. Brown, with the accustomed regulations. The object of the members, which is a general reform in the medical profession, is likely to be carried out shortly. The total number of members now enrolled makes upwards of 1200, consisting of physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, and those in practice previous to the act of the year 1815. Communications on the subject have been forwarded to the committee from all parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, agreeing in the objects of the assembly.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Monday at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street. The Right Hon. Frankland Lewis presided. From the report of the auditors read to the meeting, it appeared that the total income during the past year was £13,228 5s. 7d., and the expenditure £12,858 15s. 9d., leaving £369 6s. 10d. cash in hand on the 31st December, 1843. The assets, including £10,642 9s. 7d. funded capital, amounted to about £12,000; and the liabilities to upwards of £3000. The report stated that the removal of the animals at the gardens to better ventilated dens and cages, and the absence of artificial heat, had contributed greatly to improve their health. The honorary officers of the institution were then balloted for, and the meeting separated.

THE JEWS' HOSPITAL.—The annual dinner of this charity took place on Tuesday evening, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. About 200 gentlemen were present. The chair was filled by Martin T. Smith, Esq. In the absence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, from indisposition, Grace was then said by one of the readers in the Synagogue. "The Health of her Majesty the Queen," and the customary toasts on public occasions, were given successively, and duly honoured. The principal toast, "Prosperity to the Jews' Hospital," was then given. The objects of the society's bounty were introduced to the company. Those employed in learning handicraft trades each carried a specimen of his work, which was inspected by his friends and patrons during their progress round the room. The chairman, in proposing the toast, stated in a few words the design of the charity, which was instituted for the relief of the aged poor of the Jewish persuasion, and for the education and employment of the youth of both sexes. The total sum subscribed to the funds, during the evening, amounted to upwards of £1000.

THE TWOPENNY POST DELIVERIES.—On Wednesday morning the twopenny post letter carriers mustered pretty strong at the General Post-office, and the branch offices, as the new regulations for the extension of the deliveries throughout the metropolis came into operation. There are now ten deliveries in London instead of seven, viz.—8, 10, 12, A.M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8, o'clock, P.M.

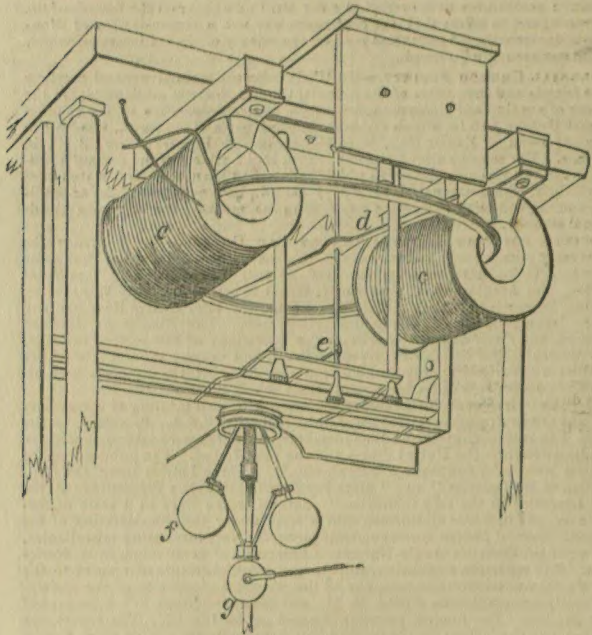
THE WILL FORGERS.—On the arrival of the prison van at the Millbank Penitentiary, with convicts from Newgate, on Saturday morning, among whom were Barber, Fletcher, and Sanders, the former, as soon as he alighted, was seized with a fit of tremor, which lasted some time. On his recovery, he was taken, with his associates, and placed in separate cells, in the eastern wing of the prison, which is considered the most healthy. They have each of them a bible, prayer-book, and a few religious tracts allowed them to read. On Sunday they attended divine service in the chapel. Barber appeared to be labouring under great anxiety of mind, and now believes that his friends will be able to procure a commutation of his sentence. Fletcher seemed more resigned to his fate, and paid great attention to the service. It is believed that he will not live to be sent out of the country. He has not made any disclosures relative to the forgeries, as was anticipated last week. Sanders feels deeply his situation, knowing that his wife is suffering for the same offence in another prison. She and Mrs. Dorey have been transferred to the county prison to undergo their sentence. A transport ship is fitting out at Woolwich for the reception of convicts, which is expected to be ready in a few weeks, when Barber, Fletcher, and Sanders will be sent on board with about 200 more.

RESPIRE OF MARY FURLEY.—On Saturday afternoon, about four o'clock, we are happy to say, the sheriffs received a communication from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, stating that her Majesty had been pleased to respite the sentence of death passed at the last session of the Central Criminal Court on Mary Furley during her Majesty's royal pleasure. When the respite arrived at Newgate, four of the aldermen of London, and a member of Parliament, distinguished for his philanthropy, were present, anxiously awaiting the result of their exertions. The moment the important information arrived, it was at once communicated to the wretched woman by the ordinary of Newgate and other official personages. The poor creature, on receiving the information that life would be spared, burst into a flood of tears, and when she had somewhat recovered her self-possession, expressed her gratitude in the warmest terms to the gentlemen who had so kindly interested themselves in her behalf.

LEARNED DICTION.—A contemporary speaks of a lady who, astonished at a party the other day, by asking for the loan of a diminutive argon (aous truncated cone, convex on its summit, and semiperforated with symmetrical indentations; or, in other words, a thimble)—The Quebec Gazette.

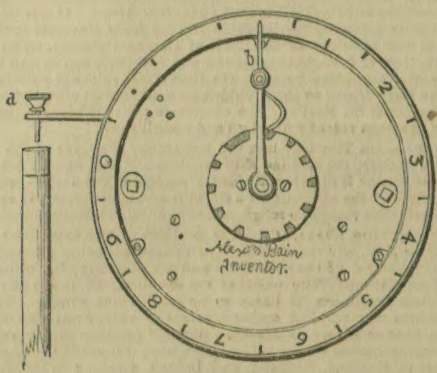
ELECTRIC PRINTING TELEGRAPH, SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY

The application of electricity as a means of telegraphic communication, though but recently brought into use, was conceived and effected twenty-seven years since. It remained, however, for the construction of railways to bring this new telegraphic system into practical operation. As one of the marvels of modern science, it seemed almost unsurpassable; but, its utility promises to be vastly extended by adding to the apparatus the means of recording the results by printing, and thus accomplishing by a power placed at some miles distant, a labour which, but a few years since, could only be performed by direct manual exertion. Henceforth, as "quick as thought," will scarcely keep its place among our home similes: for, so various is the application of electricity becoming to the purposes of every-day life, that, hereafter, our "household words" may be allowed to take a tinge from this scientific standard.



DEFLECTING APPARATUS.

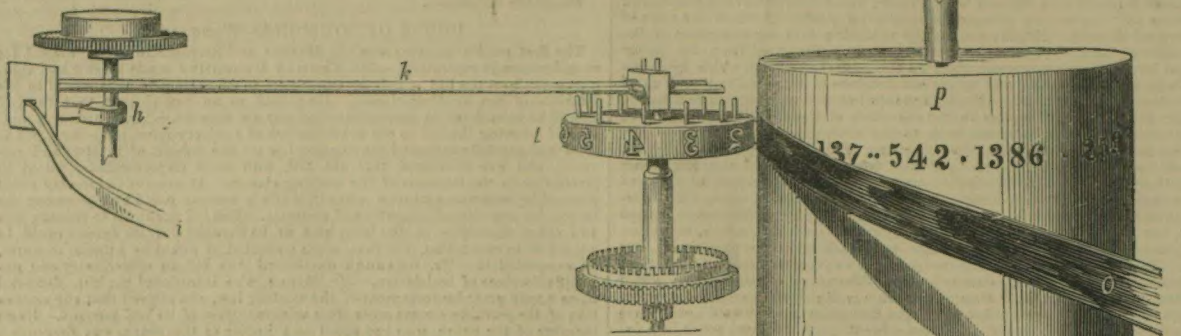
To Mr. Alexander Bain is due the merit of discovering that an effective voltaic battery may be formed by employing the moisture of the earth as the exciting fluid; and that at whatever distances apart, the generating plates may be placed, an electric current is formed when communication is made between those plates by an external conducting wire. The principle is thus lucidly described in "The Artizan" for the present month; and Mr. Bain has applied this interesting discovery to work his electric printing telegraph; and the success of the invention has been such as to leave no doubt of the efficiency of these telluric, never-ceasing currents of electricity in telegraphic communication. A printing electric telegraph, worked in this manner, has been placed experimentally on the South Western Railway, from Nine Elms to Wimbledon, a distance of six miles; and for that distance, with a single pair of plates of zinc and copper, of but



THE DIAL.

one square foot surface, the electricity generated is more than sufficient for the purposes required. This invention is pregnant with improvements of such mighty consequence, that, by aid of illustrations, we shall endeavour to describe the *modus operandi* of Mr. Bain's extremely ingenious apparatus.

The Electric Printing Telegraph, then, is remarkable alike for the simplicity of its construction, the admirable precision of its movements, the rapidity of its signals, and the accuracy of its printing process. Such is its velocity, that when this telegraph shall be laid down the entire line, the time occupied in the



PRINTING APPARATUS.

It should be explained that the trial station of the above telegraph is at Wimbledon; but the ultimate telegraphic terminus will be at Portsmouth; and the time occupied in transmitting intelligence from Nine Elms to Portsmouth will not exceed, in any appreciable degree, that which is at present employed between the trial stations.

OPENING OF THE BRISTOL AND EXETER RAILWAY.

The opening of the entire line of this railway was celebrated on Wednesday. In Exeter all business was suspended, and thousands and tens of thousands flocked in from the country; and the streets, paraded by bands of music, were densely thronged with people in holiday attire.

At nine o'clock the members of the Temperance Society assembled, accompanied by three bands and numerous banners and cars. Having formed in order of procession, they proceeded through the different streets of the city, and thence to a field adjoining the terminus which occupies that space of land which lies between the Red Cow turnpike-gate on the Cowley-bridge-road and Sandy-point, on the east side of the Exe. The site of the terminus is very beautiful, commanding a very extensive view on each side of the road.

By the opening of this line, there is now an uninterrupted communication, westward from London, of 194 miles, 118 of which belong to the Great Western Company; the remaining 76 miles being the length of the Bristol and Exeter line. The whole line exhibits the usual characteristics of Mr. Brunel's consummate skill—substantial works and first-class ingredients. The principal engineering difficulty encountered being in that part of the line opened on Wednesday—the White Ball Tunnel.

At about one o'clock the special train from Bristol, bringing the directors of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, arrived at the terminus. It was propelled by two locomotives, decorated with flags and banners, and almost immediately after the special train from London brought the directors of the Great Western Railway, Sir Thomas Acland, Sir John Y. Buller, and Mr. Divett, M. P. for Exeter. They were received by the Mayor, High Sheriff, and a number of gentlemen who have acted as a committee for conducting the arrangements for the festival.

The banquet was laid in the luggage-shed, a building 160 feet long and sixty feet broad, which was floored over and commodiously fitted up for the purpose, accommodation being provided for 861 persons. Five tables extended the length of the room, and a dais connected three of them at the head, in the centre of which the Mayor, Mr. H. H. Hooper, presided as chairman, supported on either side by the following noblemen and gentlemen:—Earl Fortescue (Lord-Lieutenant of the county), Lord Courtenay, M. P., Sir John Y. Buller, Bart., M. P., Sir Thomas Acland, Bart., M. P., Mr. L. W. Buck, M. P., Gen. Sir J. Dufton, Lt. Clifford, Sir T. Drake, Bart., Sir R. W. Newman, Bart., Sir J. Kennaway, Bart., Sir J. T. B. Duckworth, Bart., Lord Exmouth, Colonel Fulford, Mr. S. T. Keke-wich, Mr. C. Gordon, Major Northcote, Mr. A. Stowey, Mr. M. E. N. Parker, Colonel Honeywood, Mr. H. J. Cartwright, High Sheriff of Devon, Sir W. Paterson, Knight, Sir W. H. Tonkin, Knight, General Hall, &c. By special invitation the Directors of the Great Western and Bristol and Exeter Railways, the Mayor and Recorder of Bristol, and the committee of the House of Commons on the South Devon Railway Bill, were all amongst the distinguished guests at the banquet.

After the cloth had been removed, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given, which were followed by others in allusion to the progress and opening of a line of railway between Exeter and London. The evening was spent in the greatest harmony, and the meeting separated at a late hour, highly gratified with the proceedings of the day.

THE DOVER RAILWAY TERMINUS, NEAR THE BRICKLAYERS' ARMS, OPENED ON WEDNESDAY.

The addition of this station to the South Eastern Railway was, unquestionably, necessary for public accommodation. A great proportion of the persons who used the station at New Cross, showed their desire to avail themselves even of a distant point, rather than encounter the inconveniences and loss of time arising from passing through the city, from or to the west end of London. By the above extension, the obstructions of crowded streets are avoided, and the line is easily and speedily accessible. Another most important reason led to the opening of this station. The limited extent of the one at London-bridge, the hospitals, buildings, and streets contiguous, and the vast cost of removing any part of them, for the enlargement of that establishment, rendered the carrying on a goods and cattle traffic impracticable. Hitherto, the attempts of the Company to develop the resources of the country traversed by the line have been seriously cramped. Cattle and produce have, indeed, been attempted to be discharged from their transit at New Cross and Cold Blow Farm, near that station; but the distance from town, and the occupation of the whole premises of the Company during the last hop season, rendered the carrying on of business in this way almost impossible. It will presently be seen that the arrangements for all such purposes are now extensive and complete.

Mr. W. Cubitt, the engineer in chief of the line, judiciously selected the site of this station, which is a most advantageous one, being clear from buildings, and near the Bricklayers' Arms, a travellers' resting-place, long established, and made familiar from all coaches proceeding to the south eastern districts stopping there to receive passengers from the west parts of London. The natural character of the land on which the new station is erected had previously prevented all building operations; but the engineer's skill and the capitalists' means have overcome the formidable obstacles presented by marshy surfaces and sluggish streams, and the whole site is now completely drained and well ballasted.

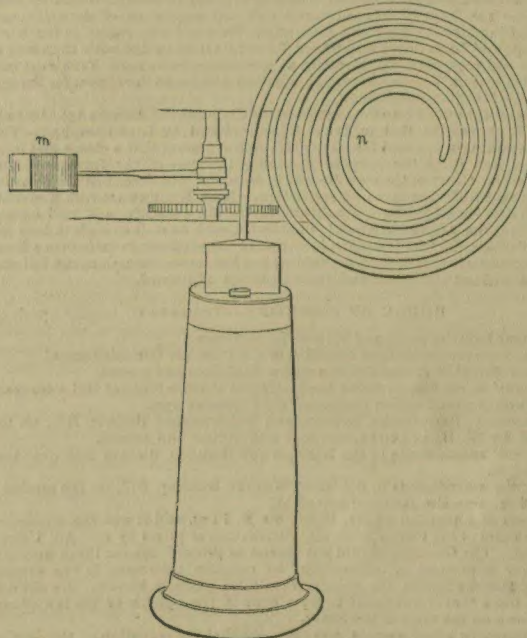
The area of the station itself, between Swan-street, at the angle of which and the Kent-road the public enter, and south-eastward from the Grange-road, is immense; being nearly four times as large as the area of Lincoln's Inn-fields; and though much of it is covered by the buildings required for the accommodation of the public, and a new course of trade, a very large site still remains for the extension of the station when it shall be called for.

The entrance from Swan-street, or the Screen Entrance Façade, is formed of piers and iron-gates of massive, but elegant design. On passing these gates, the station presents a noble frontage, having a north-westerly aspect. It is constructed throughout of light yellow bricks, faced with stone; and the entire façade is crowned with a bold cornice and entablature, enriched in a novel and effective manner, by a course of red Venetian tiles; and in the centre is a picturesque clock and bell tower, the former of which is illuminated by night. The style has been called Italian; it might be designated more properly an English railway style, being designed by the architect, Mr. Lewis Cubitt, to meet the peculiar circumstances of the case, and merely decorated with Italian forms.

The front is divided into five great compartments. The central one is pierced by three gates, fitted with open arabesque gratings; through these the central carriage-sheds are gained, and therefore the horses and carriages of the nobility and gentry proceeding to the country or the Continent will, by this means, reach the trains. The central compartment is flanked by elegant pavilions on each side; joined also by corresponding screens, pierced in double arcades; provided with three doorways, and protected from the weather by canopies of Venetian tiles, supported by rich consoles. The left hand pavilion, the one to the north-east, is appropriated to the booking-offices and the travellers' apartments; and the one to the right or south-west, to the offices for parcels and luggage. The arcade on the right is the one which travellers pass on their arrival, after leaving the trains; and that on the left gives egress to persons departing on their respective journeys. This latter arcade differs, however, from the former, in being the entrance to a splendid Doric colonnade, built of Bolsover limestone, by which the whole of the traffic offices of the station are reached. The entrance lobbies under the canopy lead to the first and second-class

transit of a message, from Nine Elms to Portsmouth, and receiving the answer in town, will not exceed two minutes and a quarter. The machinery which forms this almost incredible feat, is neither ponderous nor complicated; it consists neither of a multiplicity of wheels nor of immense batteries, nor inclined planes, nor stations fixed at intervals on hills, nor powerful telescopes to desecrate the signals at a distance; but of a small machine, fixed on a sort of stool table, as shown in the lowermost illustration. Two instruments, precisely similar, are placed, one at Wimbledon, the other at Nine Elms; the only connexion between them being a single copper wire, conveyed in a thin layer of asphalt, Beneath or near the machine, at Nine Elms, imbedded in the earth, and attached to the apparatus by a copper wire is a plate of copper; and, in like manner, at Wimbledon, a plate of zinc; and these, with the action of the earth's moisture, form a natural battery, complete the electric circuit, and cause the telegraph to perform its various functions.

Having thus described the apparatus generally, we shall proceed to the details illustrated; premising that it is worked altogether by the gravitating force of two large weights; electricity being employed merely as the agent for setting the apparatus in motion and stopping it at the points required. This is effected by the deflection of a permanent magnet, the apparatus for which, together with the printing machinery, dial, and alarum, are here engraved separately. When a communication is to be transmitted from either end of the line, the operator detaches the hand *b* from the dial, where it has been fixed by a metallic connexion; and the electric circuit being thus broken, the wire coils *cc* (in the uppermost engraving), both at Nine Elms and Wimbledon, deflect, and by causing the verge *d* to move, set at liberty the arms *e*, which causes the governor-balls *f* to rotate; whilst their divergence, by centrifugal force, releases the levers, &c., and allows the various parts of the machinery to perform their offices. By this time, the hand of the dial having reached the required figure, the operator presses down the point *a* to the tube of mercury beneath it; the circuit being, thus completed, the hands of both machines are stopped instantly, and the printing apparatus going: the "snail motion" spindle *h* makes one revolution, the spring *i* then presses by means of rods *k*, the type cylinder *l*, against the



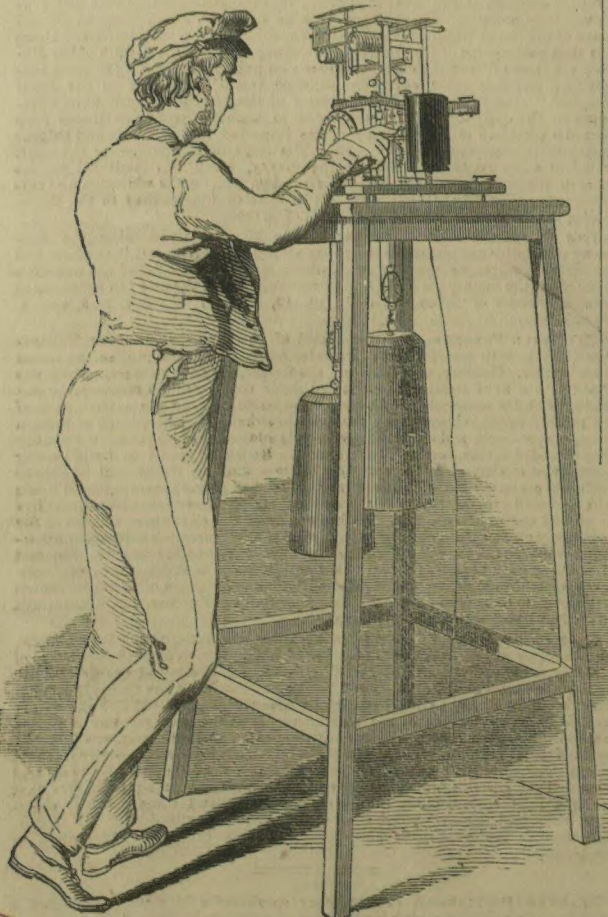
PRINTING ALARUM.

double riband *o*, (previously saturated with printing-ink, and dried), and thus prints a corresponding figure to that pointed to on the dial, upon the cylinder of paper *p*, simultaneously at each end of the line. This cylinder is moved forward a little by a crank, immediately a letter is marked; it has also a spiral motion, by which means a fresh surface of the paper is successively presented to the type. If for any purpose, a special copy of the signal be required, a slip of paper is inserted between the ribands, and is thus printed at the same time on the cylinder.

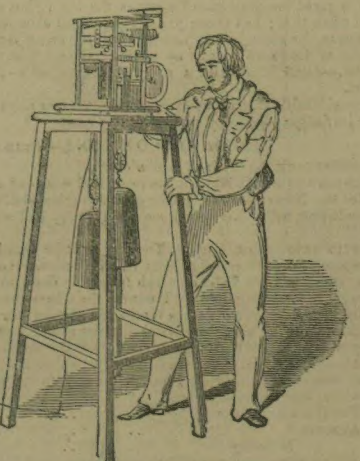
Mr. Bain has also adopted the very useful precaution of an alarum, or notice to the attendant, of a message being printed: this consists of a coil of wire, *n* (much the same as is used in clocks on the Continent), and which, by means of a pin catching a wheel, and a spring, forces the hammer, *m*, forward, and strikes the wire, thus producing a sound as distinct as a bell, but of a much more mellow and musical tone.

The electric printing telegraph has already been inspected by our eminent scientific men, as well as by the members of the Administration, the Lords of the Admiralty, &c. The invention bids fair to be adopted, not only as a means of railway and commercial communication, but to answer the great ends of Government in naval and military operations and movements.

We may here remark that upon one authority, "The Illustrated Polytechnic Review," the current by which the telegraph is worked is due to the oxidation of the zinc. Others, (the conductors of "The Artizan") refer it to the electricity generated by the earth itself, which they consider as the most important feature of the invention, as the principle is capable of extensively valuable applications for other purposes. "The small surface of metal required to excite sufficient electricity to work the telegraph is truly surprising. In the course of experiments to determine the extent of metallic surface which would be requisite, Mr. Bain ascertained that four square inches of copper and of zinc would be sufficient to work the telegraph between Nine Elms and Wimbledon. The current, it is true, was too feeble for practical purposes; and the surface of metal actually employed is one square foot at each station. The extreme sensitiveness of the apparatus to the action of feeble currents of electricity is owing, in a great measure, to an ingenious arrangement made by Mr. Bain, for augmenting the effect on the permanent magnet."



COPPER STATION, NINE ELMS.



ZINC STATION, WIMBLEDON.

TELEGRAPH.

THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

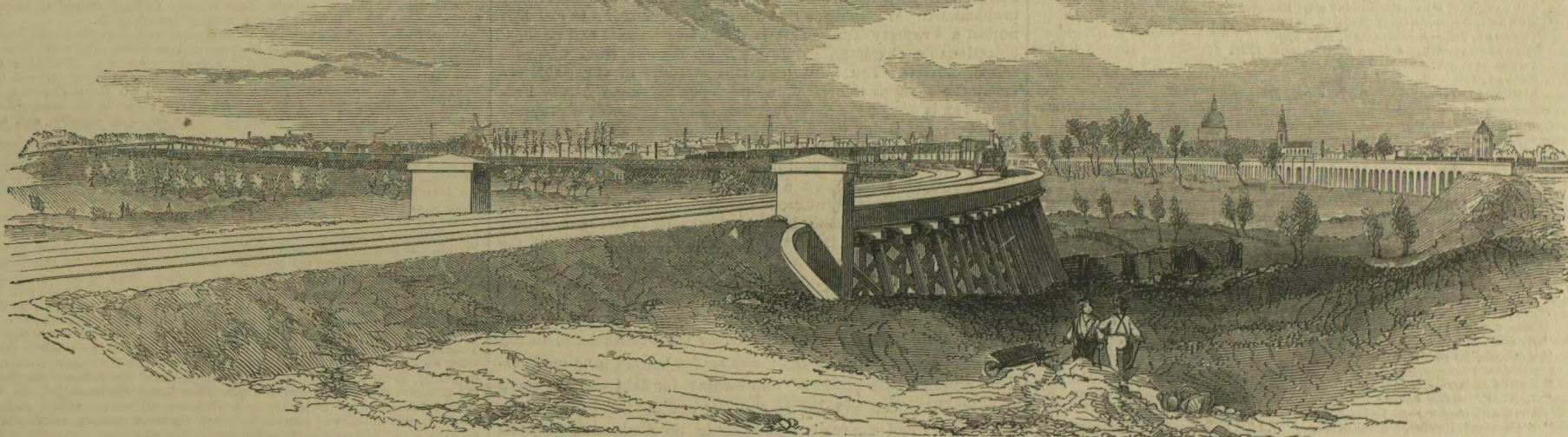


THE NEW BRICKLAYERS' ARMS TERMINUS OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

pay-office, and right and left to the colonnade, or the departure platform, for the convenience of passing through the passengers' luggage, forming, together, about 38ft. in length, and 10ft. 6in. in breadth. The first and second-class pay offices occupy a space of about 44

feet by 34 feet, and connected with them are spacious waiting-rooms. At this point an open and spacious public way is formed from the colonnade, to pass luggage forward to the platform. Other conveniences are added, then offices for the superintendents and porters;

after these a spacious hall, as a pay-office for the third-class, communicating with waiting rooms. The whole extent of these offices is about the same as the colonnade, 246 feet in length, but they are, exclusive of the width of that, about 37 feet. The general distribu-



THE TIMBER VIADUCT FROM COOPER'S BRIDGE.

tion of the great features of the building is very ingenious, giving breadth and variety to the whole design, and subserving the convenience of the establishment. The surface of ground occupied by the station, offices, covered lines, platforms for the arrival and depar-

ture of passengers, and the covered carriage-way, is very extensive; the length being about 420 feet, and the width 215.

Passing on to the offices adjacent, a long brick building, with an iron roof, in size about 310 feet by 52 feet, appears, which is to be

appropriated to the shelter of railway carriages kept in reserve. Further onward is an engine-house for spare engines, about 60 feet by 51 feet; on the outside of this is an immense turn-table, sufficient to turn the engine and tender at once; and then a tank, always charged with an ample supply of water, determines the series of buildings at this side of the line.

On the arrival side, and near to the end of a platform, is a carriage waiting-room, and a long dock is closely connected for receiving carriages and horses.

Beyond this are six spacious warehouses, nearly 400 feet in their whole length, and 60 in width, with a roof of open carpentry, with turn tables, raised platforms, and gateways to each front of the buildings, to admit of town waggons. The access to these warehouses is from separate entrances from the Kent-road. Beyond these buildings a large surface is laid out, with convenient landing docks for receiving sheep and cattle, and another separate venue to the High Kent-road, for their departure to the markets of the metropolis.

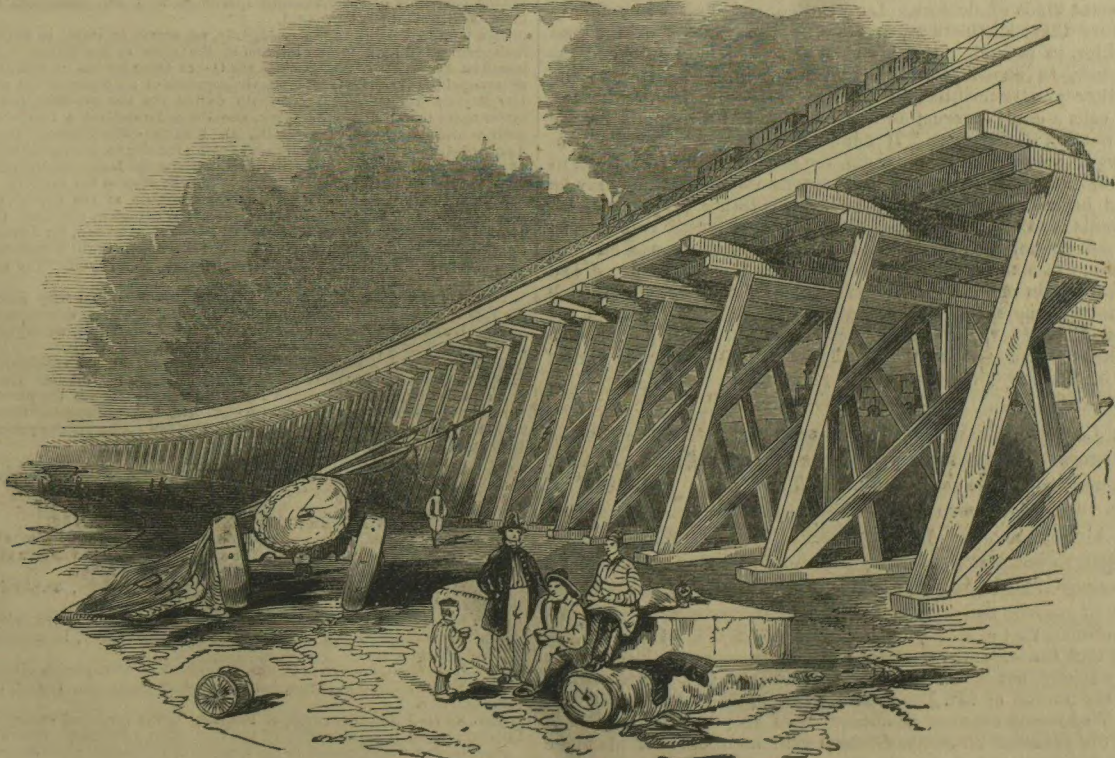
After walking over the whole of this station, the writer came to the conclusion, that a space approximating to ten times rather than four times the size of Lincoln's-inn-fields would better approach the extent of the provision that has been made at the Bricklayers' Arms station, for public purposes.

The buildings have been arranged and completed under the direction of Mr. Lewis Cubitt, whose architecture at Dover, Folkestone, and some other places, has shown how well Italian features may be adapted, where great strength, simplicity, and economy, should be most seriously considered.

The builders were Messrs. Grissell and Peto; Messrs. Fox and Henderson have executed the bulk of the iron work.

On leaving the station for a journey, the rails—of stiff and weighty structure, by which smoothness of transit is obtained—sweep to the left, and again to the right, by gentle inflections, till, at the distance of half a mile, they reach the Grange Road, where a handsome flat bridge of three openings, crosses the line. Proceeding thence, they take a straight course to Roll's Bridge, a timber-work structure, built in the American manner, in which a certain rude elegance is attained at small cost. Thence, turning to the right, they proceed the remainder of their course on a wooden viaduct, and by a bold curvature of about a mile in length, and of gradual ascent from the Bermondsey level, to the New Cross embankment, and reach the main line at Cooper's Bridge, just beyond its junction with the Greenwich Railway. This viaduct, the work of Messrs. Grissell and Peto, combines great lightness of appearance and economy of materials with prodigious strength, at a tithe of the cost of an embankment, or brickwork arcade. The whole of this remarkable structure has been subjected to Payne's anti-dry-rot process, by which it is not only protected from vegetable decomposition, but from any contingencies of fire, to which it might be subjected from the falling on it of ignited coals from the engines, as they traverse its surface.

On Wednesday morning, at a quarter before eight o'clock, this branch railway was opened, with due ceremony, to the public.



FRAME-WORK OF THE VIADUCT.

SPLendid ENGRAVING
FOR THE
SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLOSSEUM
VIEW OF "LONDON IN 1842."

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have great pleasure in announcing the forward preparation of a most Superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated large Print, entitled "London in 1842."

In selecting this Engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

PANORAMA

OF

THE RIVER THAMES,

Showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thame;" its "forests of masts;" its crowded Docks and Port; its fleet of Steamers; its NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD; its busy Wharfs and Quays, and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL;

and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the Metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions, Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished Street Architecture Terraces and Villas; Theatres; Railways; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the

FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be

UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one tenth of the objects.

The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in its execution.

Further announcements of this Magnificent Print will be duly given.
199, STRAND, April 18, 1844.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 5th.—4th Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 6th.—Battle of Badajoz, 1812.
TUESDAY, 7th.—Socrates died, B.C. 399.
WEDNESDAY, 8th.—Bishop Porteus born, 1731.
THURSDAY, 9th.—Schiller died, 1805.
FRIDAY, 10th.—Battle of Lodi, 1796.
SATURDAY, 11th.—William Pitt died, 1778.

From WARRA at London-bridge, for the Week ending May 11.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. a. 4 23	h. m. a. 5 12	h. m. a. 6 3	h. m. a. 7 31	h. m. a. 8 40	h. m. a. 9 18

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Veritas," Birmingham.—The statement that the Afghanistan war cost £13,000,000 must be exaggerated.

"A Visitor to Weston-super-Mare."—We have not room.

"P. R.," Banagher.—Subscriptions for the testimonial to Mr. Rowland Hill are received by Mr. G. Wansley, Hon. Sec.—Our correspondent should see future announcements of our Panorama of the Thames.

"R. R. B.," Barnsley.—An engraver.

"T. P. M.," Ventnor.—The Colosseum Print of London in 1842, may be had, price 1s.

"An Old Subscriber" is thanked.

"L. N. W."—The charge for advertisements in our journal is 7s. for five lines, and 1s. for each following line.

"A Constant Reader," Handsworth.—"Ladies and music" should never be dated.

The Chinese Anatomical Figure is inadmissible.

"Observer."—It was an oversight.

"A New Subscriber," Glasgow.—Volume V. will be commenced in January, 1845.

"E. A., sen.," Usbridge.—The cause will be duly reported.

"An Inquiring Subscriber," Frome.—We have not yet determined.

"G. F.," York Terrace.—The case of the Distressed Spanish Refugees has already appeared in the newspapers.

"O. P. H."—The insurance need not be mentioned.

"A Subscriber," London.—We do not decide silly wagers.

"I. M.," The first Margate steam-vessel, the *Najestic*, plied in 1816.

"A Subscriber," Egham.—The only information we possess of the "Otter" was published in our paper of last week.

"An Admirer," Dundalk, is thanked for his suggestion.

"B. C.," Hamersmith.—Will our correspondent state the authority for his sketch, as its originality has been questioned?

"Beuno," Bala.—The Earl of Ripon was Chancellor of the Exchequer when Mr. Robinson, but was Premier when Lord Goderich.

"Maria," Notting-hill.—We do not reply to medical questions.

"R. G.," Radford, Leamington, is thanked for the sketches.

"I. B.," County Kildare.—We have not room for the portrait proffered.

"T. N.," Birmingham.—The possession is not legally taken.

"O. R." should apply to the Registrar. There is a small fee expected.

"G. I. B." and "O. A. B."—We have not room.

"A Subscriber," Wakefield, should see further announcements.

"An Early Subscriber," Finsbury.—The hint shall not be forgotten.

Dublin.—The Statute of Limitations extends to six years; therefore could not be applicable in the case mentioned by our correspondent.

"I. O. U."—The property must be left in trust.

"G. G.," Amersham.—We believe the height of the Duke of Wellington to be about 5 feet 8 inches.

"Cousin," "Carolus," "One who Reads your Journal."—We think by the bill brought into Parliament by Lord Lyndhurst.

"A Subscriber from the First."—St. Bee's, in Cumberland, is but the remains of a Benedictine priory.

The Plate Testimonial, presented by H. R. H. Prince Albert to the 11th Dragoons, shall appear in our next.

Trafalgar Square.—No. 18 of our journal contains an engraving of this noble area.

Drawing-room Polka.—Next week we shall present to our readers full instructions for the Polka, as danced at Almack's, with illustrations.

"I. H. I."—The wife of Henry, first Duke of Lancaster, was Isabel, daughter of Lord Beaumont. Vide *Horace Walpole's* "Royal and Noble Authors," vol. I., page 179, which contains a short account of Henry's life, taken from Mr. Nichol's "Royal Wives."—We have also to thank "M. N. O." and "E. I. C." for replies to the above.

"L. H.," Stratford.—Ineligible.

"W. H.," Frankfurt, is thanked for the clever sketches, but they are not at present available for our journal.

"A. L. K." should provide herself with the *Eton Latin Grammar*.

"B. Nightingale" is informed, that at the sale we were told by a "worthy numismatist" the coin engraved in Akermann was a duplicate of the one on sale. We now find on minute examination, that the indications of letters and "fish" on the reverse, render it a more rare specimen than even the very valuable one sold.

INELIGIBLE.—Lines, by Alpha; Lines, by J. M'C.; The Late Scene in the Commons, by A. I. G.; The Coachman's Dream, by C. E. M.; The Forget-Me Not, by I. B.; Sonnet to May, by G. R.; The Esk, by B. T.; Lines, by I. E. F.

CHESS.—"T. H. H."—The king cannot take the bishop in the position sent. "Check to the King."—Black cannot take the rook in the position sent. "E. Fry" will be happy to accept the challenge of "W. G. M." Will both gentlemen forward us their address.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1844.

THE event of the week in Parliament has been the production of the Budget—that comprehensive burden annually opened by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the information of the people, as to what they are to pay and what he is to receive as the "ways and means" of the ensuing year. The present financial scheme is not a bad one, if we compare it with those of some preceding years, which exhibited lamentable deficiencies, only to be palliated by hope and supplied by borrowing. Thanks to the Income-tax, Mr. Goulburn meets the House with a self-satisfied complacency—not amounting to exultation, but not divested of that certain subdued satisfaction peculiar to those "well to do" in money matters, and placed, for the present at least, above the necessity of applying for "accommodation." Our Governments have been too much and too often under obligations to the Bank of England, not to make the absence of the necessity of drawing on it, a sort of relief to financial anxieties. This is particularly felt by Mr. Goulburn, for, with an anticipated surplus of revenue over expenditure of £3,146,000, he prefers placing that surplus to increase the balances in the Exchequer to applying it for the purpose of remitting taxation. Some small portion of it is thus applied certainly, but it is to so few articles and so small an amount that the remission will be scarcely felt. The equalising the duties on flint and bottle glass, and the repeal of the duty on vinegar will be of advantage only to certain manufactures; the public in general we fancy will not be much benefitted; a slight fall in the price of pickles will be scarcely perceptible. The reduction of duty on marine insurances is most commendable. Any tax on any kind of insurance is bad, as it acts as a check to foresight and prudence. We hope yet to see such taxes abolished altogether, on fire and marine, and policies. The reduction of the duty on foreign coffee by the amount of 2d. a pound, is most important for the principle it involves. Even more to be approved is the increase of duty on chicory, which is used largely for the adulteration of coffee, and the consequence of which is that the public is drugged with a bad, if not a deleterious article. We do not see why the Government should permit any article to be imported that is manufactured and sold for another, or why it should not be as strict in providing that coffee should be unadulterated as tobacco. The concession made in favour of foreign free grown sugar closes the list of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's reductions. One thing in his statement is to be regretted; it is evident from what he says that the Income Tax will not cease at the expiration of its three years; it is hinted—only hinted—that it is likely to be continued for five—two years beyond its term, and even then we fear its repeal is very problematic. We observe that there is a disposition to call this impost a Property Tax. This is disguising its real and its most objectionable character. It is a tax on Income, from whatever source derived. The most uncertain and the most variable are "taxed the same as the safest and most unchanging. A real Property Tax is one of the most just that can be imposed, if properly collected; but a tax on Income, by treating all alike, by placing the surgeon, the artist, the men of all professions, whose gains are uncertain and wholly depend on reputation and health, (the most variable of all things), on a level with the landed proprietor, commits the grossest injustice, and as such ought to be condemned and opposed. The omission of any assurance as to the modification and duration of the Income Tax is the great fault of the Budget of 1844.

THE House of Lords has taken a step in legislation this week of great importance. A bill, introduced by Lord Cottenham, on the Law of Imprisonment for Debt, was read a second time on Tuesday evening. The power of imprisoning for debt was always a questionable one, and before the law was modified was absolutely cruel and oppressive, as it made no distinction between misfortune and fraud, all being treated alike. Its machinery also furnished large profits to the harpies of the "profession," who thrived and fattened on writs and arrests, and all the complications of the process. Improvements have been gradually introduced, though slowly and unwillingly assented to by the Legislature, which still retained all kinds of distinctions between different kinds of debtors. Lord Cottenham's bill is intended to remove these distinctions, to simplify the law of debtor and creditor, to assimilate the law as it relates to bankrupts and insolvents, to abolish imprisonment for debt, but giving to the creditor greater facilities for obtaining from the debtor what the law calls a *cessio bonorum*, or delivering up of his property for the satisfaction of his debts. If debts are contracted without a prospect of being able to pay them, the new law will treat them as fraudulent transactions, and the persons incurring them may be tried before a jury, and punished. The future property of insolvents is to be exempted from the power of former creditors, in the same manner as that of bankrupts is at present, and all proceedings in bankruptcy and insolvency are to be assimilated and conducted in one court, and before one set of judges. The bill is strongly supported by the highest authorities of the law; the Lord Chancellor, Lord Campbell, and Lord Brougham, have spoken in favour of it, and it will, no doubt, become the law of the land.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM is an unfortunate legislator; the bills he introduces or supports are pretty sure to meet with some fatality. We need not allude to his Factory Bill, which is still pending, with two defeats recorded against him. He has just drawn on himself another defeat, which he seems almost to have sought, so needless was his exposing himself to it. A Mr. Miles volunteered his assistance to amend the laws that affect the relation of masters and servants; but so obnoxious were most of the provisions, that a strong feeling was raised against it. We admit that the support the Home Secretary gave to the bill was not very strong, but it was enough to expose him to a decided defeat on the motion of Mr. Duncombe, on which the Government was, on Wednesday evening, in a minority of 43. We cannot account for the penchant Sir James Graham exhibits to connect his name and advocacy with the most unpopular measures.

TRAFALGAR-SQUARE has this week been thrown open to the public. Its terrace, paved area, and fountains, are novelties, and we are glad to see so much done for the embellishment of so advantageously situated a locality. But it is a pity, also, that so much remains to do. The works have been in progress for several years, and the place is opened now unfinished, and with much to detract from the appearance of what is already completed. The cisterns are empty, and the fountains are among the things to be, while the base of the column is to be disfigured for an indefinite period with a wooden inclosure, dirty and unsightly, and still further improved by the usual short but emphatic warning to bill-stickers. This is not the way in which public improvements should be carried out; "they manage these matters better in France." All that has been done is lessened in beauty and value by what is left imperfect. We are not alone in our feeling of dissatisfaction at this lame and tardy progress, and it is with approval, if not with pleasure, that we quote the following mingled description of the improvements and censure on those who have the management of them, from a correspondent of the *Times*:—

The most elegant and complete square in Europe, with its massive and finely-chiselled granite, from Aberdeen and Devonshire, by Messrs. Grissell and Peto; its elegant terrace of red and white Mansfield stone from Nottinghamshire, placed lozenge fashion, with bands of Yorkshire and Portland stone, and laid by Mr. Mowlem; its handsome fountains and fine jet of water; its area of seven-and-thirty thousand feet, laid in bitumen, by the Bastienne Bitumen Company, inlaid with bands and a star in white Portland cement, by Messrs. Maude; all these various productions, each of the very best description, will be disfigured and disgraced by another unsightly hoard, because the column which has been placed in Trafalgar-square to Trafalgar's hero, cannot be finished for want of funds; and thus is everything in this country done—we never complete anything properly in the first instance, and doubtless in this, £10,000 must be voted to erect the steps and place the lions at the base of the column at the public expense.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO LIEUT. SCOTT, OF THE 5TH REGIMENT.

We regret to say that Lieutenant Scott, of the 5th Fusiliers, was, on Tuesday last, thrown from his horse during parade, in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, and received so severe a wound on his head, that he was brought home to Ship-street Barracks in a state of insensibility, and died during the night.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

SUNDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, and the household attended divine service on Sunday morning in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The sermon was preached by Archbishop Wilberforce. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay assisted at the service. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager attended divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

MONDAY.—The Queen held a court on Monday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. Lieutenant-General le Baron de Stiemcrona, on a special mission from his Majesty the King of Sweden, had an audience of her Majesty to take leave. The Prince of Oettingen Wallenstein had an audience of the Queen, to deliver a letter from his Majesty the King of Bavaria. His Majesty the King of the Belgians arrived at Buckingham Palace, in a carriage and four, at a quarter before twelve o'clock, from Claremont. Soon after the King's arrival his Majesty and the Queen of the Belgians went to Marlborough House, Pall-mall, to take leave of her Majesty the Queen Dowager. The royal dinner party, at Buckingham Palace, in the evening, included the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Lyndhurst, the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, the Earl of Aberdeen, and the Earl of Lincoln.

TUESDAY.—Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians took their departure on Tuesday morning for the Continent. Their Majesties, attended by the Baroness d'Hoogvorst, Count Mercy d'Argenteau, and Major A. d'Hanins de Moerkerke; and also by the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord in Waiting to the Queen; and Lord George Lennox, Lord in Waiting to Prince Albert; left Buckingham Palace at ten o'clock, for Woolwich. Their Majesties were conducted to their carriage by the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, and the Equerries in Waiting. The royal party left the Palace in two of the royal carriages and four for Woolwich. The Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Marchioness of Douro, Colonel Buckley, and Colonel Bouvier, visited the gardens of the Royal Botanic Society, in the Regent's-park.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the Royal Gardens of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Wyld, Equerry in Waiting. The Royal Family were taken airings in the Royal Gardens. Colonel Wyld has relieved Colonel Bouvier in the duties of Equerry in Waiting on his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace in the evening included the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis of Granby, and Captain Francis Seymour.

THURSDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their daily walks in the royal gardens. The Prince, attended by Colonel Wyld, rode out on horseback in the forenoon. The royal dinner party included the Prince of Oettingen Wallenstein, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, the Marquis of Douro, and the Earl of Aberdeen.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at the Tuileries on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock, and was received by the King and Queen of the French, the Royal Family, and his Excellency the British Ambassador, who was in attendance to welcome the royal duchess. At five o'clock M. Guizot had the honour of being received by the Duchess of Kent. The royal dinner party at the Chateau comprised solely the members of the Royal Family of France, together with the illustrious guest and her son, the Prince of Leiningen, as likewise Lady Anna Maria Dawson, and Colonel Sir George Couper, Bart., who are in attendance upon her Royal Highness. The Duchess of Kent occupies at the Tuileries the apartments usually allotted to the King and Queen of the Belgians, when on a visit to their Majesties of the French. The Duchess of Kent received on Friday, at three o'clock, in the Salle-du-Trone of the Palace of the Tuileries, the members of the corps diplomatique. Her Royal Highness had with her the Queen, the Duke de Nemours, and Madame Adelaide. At five o'clock the Duchess, accompanied by some members of the Royal family, visited the grand galleries of the Louvre and the exhibition of living artists.

DEPARTURE OF THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.—Their Majesties embarked under the salute of a field battery of Royal Artillery, on board the Princess Alice steam-packet, at five minutes to eleven o'clock, on Tuesday, at Woolwich dockyard. The authorities of the yard, &c., were in attendance, as was also a guard of honour of Royal Marines, commanded by Captain Wright, of that corps. Precisely at eleven o'clock, the vessel proceeded on her voyage in fine style, under a second royal salute. Their Majesties looked remarkably well, and the King stood uncovered upon deck, returning the acknowledgments of the numerous spectators who had assembled to witness their departure for the Continent.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Her Majesty, we regret to state, is suffering from indisposition. The following bulletin of the state of her Majesty's health was issued on Tuesday:—"Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has an extensive attack of erysipelas over the left arm, the consequence of an injury to the wrist joint. Her Majesty has suffered much pain during the last two days, but has had a better night than the two preceding, and the inflammation is this morning partially subsided.—D. DAVIES, M.D., R. KEATE.—Marlborough House, 30th April, 1844."—The Royal Family sent during the day to inquire after the health of the Queen Dowager. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge sent on Tuesday to make inquiry after the state of her Majesty.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Foreign Office. It was attended by Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharcliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Aberdeen, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Haddington, Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone, Sir H. Hardinge, and Sir Edward Knatchbull. The council sat two hours.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—The bulletin issued on Tuesday described her Majesty as much better, the inflammation having in a great degree subsided.

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.—Her Royal Highness, we regret to state, is suffering from a pain in one of her arms, the effect of a fall.

Earl Howe gave a dinner on Wednesday evening at his residence, Curzon-house, to the noble directors of the Concert of Ancient Music. His lordship, accompanied by his distinguished guests, afterwards went to the performance of the concert in the Hanover-square-rooms. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge honoured the performance of the concert with their presence.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. George Bland, M.A., one of the chaplains of the Lord Bishop of Durham, to the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne, to which is annexed the vicarage of Eggingham, vacant by the death of the Ven. Edward Thomas Bigge.

Rev. George Babb, B.A., scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the Curacy of Fladbury in the vale of Easham, Worcestershire.

Rev. Knight Bruce, M.A., to the vicarage of Abbotsham, Devonshire.

Rev. Thomas Willingham Booth, B.A., vicar of Friskney, Lincolnshire, to the office of a rural dean.

Rev. H. Walford Bellairs to be one of her Majesty's inspectors of schools.

Rev. Thomas Telluson Carter, late rector of Fiddlebinton, Dorset, to the rectory of Clweas.

Rev. Richard Dugdale, curate of Elmerby, to the perpetual curacy of Ivegill, Cumberland, on the nomination of the Rev. Walter Fletcher, vicar of Dalston.

Rev. George Sweet Escott, to the vicarage of Barnwood, near Gloucester.

Rev. John W. Fletcher, B.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, to the incum-

bency of St. James's Church, Handsworth.

Rev. John Fox, M.A., to the perpetual incumbency of Haile, Cumberland, vacant by the death of the late Rev. I. Viccars.

Rev. Ralph Lambton Hopper, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, brother-in-law of the Rev. Dr. Lee, one of the Prebendaries of Bristol, to the vicarage of St. George, Bristol, vacant by the death of the Rev. R. Bedford.

Rev. Dr. Jeune, by the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, to the rectory of Tuynon, in that county and diocese, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Hall.

Rev. Sharpe Mossos, to be perpetual curate of the New Church, at Calderbridge, in the parish of St. John, Beckermont, Cumberland.

Rev. John Bax Marriott, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to the curacy of All Saints and St. Peter's churches, Maidstone.

Rev. R. J. Harris Thomas, to the curacy of Combe St. Nicholas.

Rev. Frederick Watkins, to be one of her Majesty's inspectors of schools.

Rev. Thomas William Webb, to be probationary minor canon, Gloucester, in the room of the Rev. Charles B. Wood, resigned.

Rev. C. W. Ireland Jones, of Oriel College, Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Buckingham, to the vicarage of Loddswell-cum-Buckland-Toot-Saints, Devon.

Rev. Joseph Pitt, M.A., on his own petition, to the rectory of Rendcomb, Gloucestershire, on the resignation of the Rev. Thomas Boys Croome, the last incumbent.

Rev. Mr. Ling, to the rectory of Walwyn's Castle, Pembrokeshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. F. H. Neve.

The Rev. Henry Band, M.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the canonry of Cudworth, in the cathedral church of Wells.

The Rev. Robert Lampen has been collated to the prebendal stall in the cathedral church of Exeter, vacant by the death of the Rev. William Oxenham.

The Rev. William David Longlands has been collated to the rectory of Guernans, in the county of Cornwall, vacant by the death of the Rev. William Baker.

The Rev. Herbert George Adams has been collated to the vicarage of Cornwood, vacant by the death of the Rev. William Oxenham.

Rev. Octavius Leach to the living of Hubbertstone, Pembrokeshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Jones.

ORDINATION.—On Sunday, April 14, in the cathedral church of Glasgow, by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. Priest: John Grote, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College. Deacons: Edwin Gilpin, B.A., Trinity College; Henry Thomas Lee, B.A., Trinity College; Robert McNeill, M.A., Trinity College; Henry Leonard Nelthropp, B.A., Trinity College; John Richards, B.A., Trinity College; George Babb, B.A., St. John's College; William Collins Badger, B.A., Queen's College; Henry Lister, B.A., St. Catherine's Hall.

The Rector of Handsworth has presented the Rev. J. W. Fletcher, of Exeter College, to the incumbency of St. James's, Handsworth, Staffordshire; value £140 per annum.

The Rev. Edward Field, D.D., was consecrated Bishop of Newfoundland, in the chapel of Lambeth Palace, on Sunday last.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—On Monday evening the Lord Bishop of London preached the forty-fourth anniversary sermon at St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, on behalf of the said society. The finances during the past year have amounted in receipts to £115,100 10s. 7d. The expenditure to £98,942 8s. In the receipts of the year are a legacy of £5805 from the late Rev. John Natt, and a benefaction of £6000 Consols from one who wished to be known by no other name than "Less than the least," which was to be exclusively devoted to the missionary cause in China. The Corporation of the City of London had also granted £500.

His Grace the Archbishop of York has instituted the Rev. Thomas Jackson, M.A., to the vicarage of Wadworth, near Doncaster, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. F. W. B. Trevanion.

OXFORD.—A singular custom is still annually observed at St. Mary Magdalen College in this university on May-day morning. Precisely at five o'clock the choristers assemble upon the top of Wolsey's far-famed Tower, when a hymn in honour of the Blessed Eucharist is chanted. This is done in lieu of a requiem, which, before the Reformation, was annually performed in the same place, for the repose of the soul of Henry VI. The rectory of Slimbridge, in Gloucestershire, is charged with the annual payment of £10 for the performance of this service.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

We are exceedingly happy to hear that Sir William Follett is daily improving in health and strength. Acting, however, under the wishes of his professional adviser, the hon. and learned gentleman has not resumed his professional duties since his appointment to the office of Attorney-General; and it is not expected he will attend in Westminster Hall during the present term.

One hundred and thirty-six gentlemen have given notice of their intention to apply, on the last day of the present term, to be admitted to practise as attorneys in her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench.

The Marquis of Anglesey, "the beau ideal of an Hussar," has introduced an improvement in the splendid uniform of his regiment by having the blue one shade lighter; as it was, it was so dark as almost to look black, and the fine taste of the marquis has added this improvement to the finest and most splendid uniform in the British service.

The Brunswick pier has now become a fashionable promenade. A brass band performs there every afternoon; and the facility of access to the pier by the Blackwall Railway, attracts crowds daily to this healthful and agreeable place of entertainment.

The spacious terrace in Trafalgar-square, immediately facing the National Gallery, was thrown open to the public on Thursday last. The walk is the length of the front of the National Gallery. It is approached at each end by a handsome flight of steps the width of the walk, which is paved with chequered slabs the whole length of the terrace.

It is twelve months since the closing of the bank of Messrs. Clarke, Mitchell, Phillips, and Smith, of Leicester, but the creditors are still as ignorant as to the probable time and amount of a dividend as at the time when the fiat was issued.

Her Majesty, who arrived late at the exhibition of the New Society of Water Colours, graciously condescended to express her regret at the circumstance to the secretary, who not recognising her Majesty, naively replied that it was not of the least importance; which observation drew a smile from the Queen.

The tenancy of Osborne-house, in the Isle of Wight, by the Queen, commenced on the 1st of May. The residence is the private property of the Queen, and no public money whatever will be expended upon it.

Mr. Christie has postponed the motion for a commission to inquire into the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge till Tuesday, the 14th of May.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has intimated that on Monday night, on the subject of savings banks and Government annuities, he will apply for a "bill to amend the laws relating to savings banks, and to the purchase of Government annuities through the medium of savings banks."

Several of the eggs laid by the most rare and curious fowls belonging to her Majesty, at the royal aviary in the Home Park, at Windsor, have been carefully packed up in small hampers, for the King of the Belgians, whose intention it is to introduce the breed in Belgium.

Last week a young woman, in the service of the Marquise de la Rochejaquelein, at Orleans, was in the act of drawing water from the well, when the rope slipped from the pulley, twisted tightly round her neck, and, by the weight of the bucket, which was full, she was drawn down to the bottom. Immediate assistance was given, but, when brought to the surface, she was quite dead.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils and students of Charing-cross Hospital most distinguished for their acquirements in the various branches of medical study, and for good conduct during the past session, took place on Wednesday in the lecture room of the hospital, which was filled with the friends of the pupils, and those interested in the institution.

Notice has been issued at the General Post-office, that the Overland closed mail to India and China, via Marseilles, is detained until Monday next, the 6th instant.

Colonel Parke, C.B., Commandant of the Woolwich division of Royal Marines, on the Queen's birthday, whilst inspecting that corps previous to their taking the field to celebrate the event, was thrown from his horse, and dislocated his collar-bone; but he is progressing to a state of convalescence.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science will assemble in York on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 30th of September, and on the 1st and 2nd of October next.

The 1st of May being a close holiday at the Bank of England, and the Stock Exchange being also shut, there was no business transacted in Public Securities. The greater part of the merchants not detained by imperative business also left the City to recreate themselves in the country, after they had read their letters.

A good deal of interest has been excited in the drug market, in consequence of the importation, for the first time, of some quicksilver from China enclosed in bottles containing about twenty pounds, made of a kind of bamboo, each bottle being formed by cutting the reed between two of its joints.

On Wednesday a meeting of the parishioners of St. James's was held, at 79, Pall-mall, by the invitation of the rector and officiating clergy of the parish, for the purpose of forming a parochial association in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The Lord Bishop of London presided, and a committee was formed to carry the objects of the meeting into effect.

A sumptuous banquet was given on Wednesday at Manchester House by his Excellency the Count St. Aulaire, in honour of the birthday of his Majesty, the King of the French. The company consisted of all the Foreign Ambassadors and most of the British Cabinet Ministers.

On Wednesday the annual examination of the children educated in the schools under the patronage of the Yorkshire Society, took place at the school establishment, Westminster-road, in the presence of Earl Harewood, Lady Hall, the Rev. Mr. Irving, surrogate of the district, and a large number of patrons and patronesses.

On Wednesday morning, at a quarter before 8 o'clock, the branch railway from the Bricklayers' Arms station to Folkestone and Dover was opened, with due ceremony, to the public. This new branch will be very convenient to passengers coming from France, and going to the west-end of the town.

It has just been notified to the authorities of Eton College that his

Royal Highness Prince Albert will lay the foundation-stone of the extensive new buildings which are to be erected forthwith, at an expense of £26,000, immediately contiguous to the ancient edifice, in that portion of the premises known as Weston's-yard.

The statue of the late Duke of Gordon was last week placed on its pedestal, in Castle-street, Aberdeen. The statue is by Campbell, and is 11 feet 3 inches in height; including the base and pedestal; the height, in all, is 21 feet 6 inches. Next week, we shall present our readers with an engraving of this colossal statue.

Letters from Rome announce the death of Cardinal Pacca, the dean or senior of the Sacred College, on the 19th. He was born at Benevento, on the 25th December, 1756, and made Cardinal by Pius VII. in 1801.

The undernamed gentlemen were on Wednesday last called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law by the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, viz.: William St. James Wheelhouse, Esq., Henry Willis, Esq., Aldborough Henniker, Esq., Edward Bennett, Esq., and Samuel Dare, Esq.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposed admission of foreign sugar to entry at a duty of 10s. per cwt. above British plantation, is considered by the West India proprietors a change that must operate seriously to the prejudice of our colonial interests, the difference in their favour being much too small to afford, under all the difficulties and complications of their position, an adequate protection.

The Marquis of Lorn, only son of the Duke of Argyll, attained his majority on Tuesday, when the event was celebrated by great rejoicings on the noble duke's estates in Argyllshire. The preparations at Inverary, Campbelltown, Mull, and Siree were on a grand scale.

Herr Jacques Offenbach, the celebrated violoncellist, is expected in London at the end of the week from Paris.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the Eastern Counties Railway, held on Tuesday, resolutions were agreed to for the purpose of raising £900,000, and extending the line from the Ely and Peterborough line to Lincoln.

Mr. Manning, the Comptroller of the Customs at the Port of London, has retired on full salary of £1000 a-year. Mr. Manning has been nearly, if not quite, half a century in the service of the Crown.

Macready is not expected to return to this country from his tour in the United States until September. At the date of the last letters he had just concluded an engagement at Mobile.

On Saturday accounts were received from Florence, containing the death of the venerable Count Vittorio Fossombroni, who has for so long a series of years presided over the affairs of Tuscany. The noble count was in his 89th year.

The Queen of Spain has appointed Don Juan Garcia Barzanallara on a mission to England, to get some insight into the customs laws of this country, in order to adopt measures for the prevention of smuggling in the Peninsula.

The *Staats Courant* of the 25th of April publishes a royal resolution, countersigned by the Minister of Finance, relative to the deciding by drawing of the 10,000 bonds of *Lorrenfer* of 1000 florins each, bearing interest at 5 per cent., which are to be repaid.

The churchwardens of the different parishes in York are at present actively engaged in going from house to house soliciting subscriptions for a clock bell, to weigh no less than eight tons, to be placed in the north-west tower of the cathedral; and there is every reason to believe that the exertions now being made for this purpose will be successful.

An annual court of the proprietors of King's College was held on Monday in the theatre of the institution. The chair was taken by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. The report stated that in July last there were 518 pupils in the school, and that the council had found it expedient to alter the periods of admission from four to three terms. The report having been adopted, Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P., was appointed treasurer for the ensuing year.

Of the 24 East India Directors, 23, it is said, were present at the meeting which decided on the fate of their Governor-General, and those 23 voted for his recall.

The Waterford Municipal Repealers threaten law proceedings against Admiral Bowles, at Cork, for having hauled down their green flag when returning from the O'Connell provincial banquet.

Four inhabitants of Newark have caught at a place called the Devon Mouth, which empties itself into the Trent, near to the above town, no less than 32 salmon, varying from 8 to 16lbs, each, a circumstance not to be remembered by the oldest inhabitant living.

Saturday Mr. Thomas, the secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, applied to R. Blunt, Esq., the Mayor of Windsor, for summonses against Wm. Mosely and Henry Bond, for having brutally ill-treated their horses in the trotting-match, on the 22nd inst., when one of the horses died.

An unusual number of churches and chapels of ease have been consecrated, or re-opened after repairs, during the last week, in various parts of the country. The sittings in the chapels are for the most part free.

On St. Mary's day, the 25th ult., 16 persons were made free of the borough of Alnwick, by the singular ceremony of plunging through the Freeman's Well, a muddy pool on the south-western extremity of Alnwick Moor, and by perambulating the boundaries of their lands.

There seems as yet no probability of the strike among the colliers of Northumberland and Durham being brought to a speedy close. Both the masters and the men are determined to hold out, and no offer of a compromise has been made on either side.

The projected treaty between Belgium and the German Customs' Union has been indefinitely postponed, it being considered impracticable by the Belgian government to induce the Chambers to approve of the concessions in favour of Germany which are required by the Union.

It was stated by Lord Brougham at the distribution of prizes in the medical department of the University College on Saturday last that the late Mr. Brindell, a barister, had left the Institution £20,000, and Mr. Bacon had left them, subject to the life of his widow, a sum which was expected to realise £28,000, making in all nearly £50,000, which was now at the disposal of the Council. His Lordship therefore recommended the Council to complete the building as soon as possible.

On Saturday upwards of one hundred gentlemen, the friends and supporters of the Royal Highland School Society, celebrated their seventy-first anniversary London festival at the London Tavern.

The two superb mansions at Albert Gate, on the site of the old Cannon Brewery, are now nearly completed, and preparations will shortly be commenced on a scale of sumptuous magnificence to make them ready for the reception of their noble tenants, the Marquis of Abercorn and the Earl of Leicester.

The Java journals from the 29th of November to the 9th of December, 1843, contain long accounts of desperate encounters with Malay pirates. Several of their vessels were taken and destroyed, and several prisoners made. A considerable number of persons who had been captured by the pirates were restored to liberty.

The marriage of the eldest daughter of the Grand Duke of Tuscany with Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, was celebrated on the 15th instant, at Florence.

The Chartists have been holding a convention at Manchester for the purpose of re-organising the "National Charter Association," and appointing missionaries to agitate every city, town, hamlet, and village, in favour of the "six points of the Charter."

The approaching visit of the Emperor of Russia to this country will render the present season the most splendid since the visit of the Allied Sovereigns in 1814. His Imperial Majesty, who will be attended by several members of his illustrious house, and a numerous retinue, will occupy the splendid suite of apartments in St. James's Palace.

The Duke of Nassau has, in consequence of his marriage with an Imperial Princess of Russia, applied to the German Powers to be authorised to assume the title of Royal Highness. It is not supposed that the request will be complied with.

The total cost of district post letter-carriers alone employed in delivering letters in the metropolis is over £20,000 per annum.

Last week Government again distrained on Messrs. Fielden for the second year's income-tax. There is no doubt that the law will be permitted to take its course, as in the previous instance.

We understand that there exist no longer any doubts respecting the visit of the King of the French to this country. The precise period of his Majesty's arrival has not yet been definitively settled; but there is, we believe, every reason to suppose that he will land at Portsmouth.

POSTSCRIPT.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with their suite, in three carriages, yesterday morning went to the private view of the pictures of the Royal Academy, Charing-cross, and were received by the President and Council of the Academy.

The Queen Dowager, we are happy to state, is much better. The Duchess of Cambridge arrived at Marlborough House in a pony carriage, from her residence at Kew on Thursday morning, and visited her Majesty. The Duke of Cambridge also paid a visit to her Majesty. The inquiries at Marlborough House on Thursday on the part of the diplomatic corps, and the nobility and gentry, were very numerous.

The Duchess of Gloucester passed a good night on Wednesday, and is going on very favourably. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge visited their illustrious relative on Thursday. The Duchess of Cambridge afterwards proceeded to Kew.

H. R. H. Prince Albert being the presiding director of the Ancient Concerts, on Wednesday next will entertain the other directors and a select party at Buckingham Palace, previously to the concert. Her Majesty has intimated that she will be present on the occasion.

INDIA.—We have reason to believe that Sir Henry Hardinge will be nominated to the office of Governor-General of India.—TIMES.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF PORTLAND.—A messenger arrived on Thursday evening at Harcourt House, bringing the intelligence of the death of the Duchess of Portland, who died at Welbeck, on Wednesday night, after a short and apparently slight indisposition.

It is said that Mr. Sergeant Goulburn, brother of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is to succeed the late Mr. Merivale as one of the Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy.

FIRING PRINCE ALBERT'S PLANTATIONS, NEAR BAGSHOT.—WINDSOR, Thursday.—Information has just reached Windsor of a diabolical act of incendiarism, which has been committed upon the extensive plantations, in the forest, near Bagshot, the property of Prince Albert, which was purchased, some time since, by his Royal Highness, and which formerly belonged to the late Duke of Gloucester. At an early hour yesterday morning the plantations were discovered to have been fired, and in the course of the day and last night upwards of 700 acres were totally destroyed. It is feared that the flames will extend still further, and that all the valuable young oaks and firs upon that portion of the Prince Consort's property will be wholly consumed.

COLONEL STODDART AND CAPTAIN CONOLLY.—"We have received a piece of intelligence, which we lay before our readers without note or comment. Our Lahore correspondent mentions to us, as a fact on which every reliance can be placed, that Dost Mahomed had sent intelligence to Colonel Richmond, that both Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly are alive. There can, therefore, be no doubt that the Rev. Mr. Wolff will be successful in attaining one object of his journey, viz., in finding them alive."—*Agra Ukhar*, of March 3.

MALAY PIRATES.—By the *Penang Gazette*, of the 17th February, just received, we are sorry to learn that Lieut. Chads, of her Majesty's ship *Harlequin*, and Mr. Brooke, the enterprising traveller in Borneo, have been wounded by the natives of Mindoo, to which place that vessel, and her Majesty's ship *Wanderer*, had proceeded, to demand satisfaction for the outrages committed on the brig *Robert Spankie*. Another account states that the sloops of war had two men killed and eight wounded.

SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—Yesterday (Friday) a special general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at the London terminus, Vauxhall, for the purpose of affording the directors an opportunity of submitting drafts of bills authorising the extension of the line from the station at Vauxhall, to Salisbury; also to form a new line to Epsom, together with a bill for the improvement and enlargement of the station, and the taking of ground adjoining it. The bills were severally submitted to the meeting and confirmed. After some brief remarks from proprietors, questions were proposed to the directors, and from the replies it appeared that the Salisbury bill was not likely to encounter farther opposition. Only one landed proprietor had opposed it, and he had since expressed his satisfaction at the change of the clauses on which his opposition was founded. It was therefore anticipated that the bill would quietly pass through all its future stages. With respect to the Epsom branch, it was observed that the bill had been submitted to the same committee under whose consideration the proposed line from Epsom to Croydon would be brought. A shareholder remarked that the bill for the improvement of the station, entitled the Nine Elms Bill, would be productive of considerable advantage to the company. It was also stated that with respect to the Newbury branch no farther opposition was expected from the Great Western Railway Company. The business having been brought to a close, thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting dispersed.

SEIZURE OF 2310 GALLONS OF BRITISH SPIRITS AT MESSRS. SMITH'S DISTILLERY, AT WHITECHAPEL.—Suspicion having been excited that spirits were sent from the above distillery to be rectified at a higher strength than is legally allowed, Mr. Drinkwater, a supervisor of Excise, proceeded on Wednesday evening to the above premises, and, on examination, found that a large stock, just about to be sent away, was considerably above the legal strength, and the answers to his questions not being satisfactory, he expressed his determination of seizing the whole, consisting of 21 puncheons, and containing 2310 gallons of plain British spirit. A wagon having been procured, the whole was conveyed to the Excise warehouses in Broad-street, to await adjudication by her Majesty's commissioners.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An accident, attended with disastrous consequences, occurred on Thursday afternoon at Newton Don, the residence of Lord John Scott. As his lordship's valet was out shooting rabbits upon the estate, his fowling-piece accidentally exploded while getting over a fence, and its contents penetrated his body. The unfortunate man in a short time afterwards expired.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT FROM VITRIOL.—On Friday, as a cart laden with vitriol was passing down Ludgate-hill, one of the carboys, or large globular bottles, containing the vitriol, burst, and the destructive liquid was dashed over the horse, burning it in so frightful a manner, that blood flowed from the poor animal in torrents, and it had to be destroyed. The vitriol, as it ran down the horse's sides, and along the street, foamed like boiling liquid in a vat. The driver had a narrow escape.

SUPPOSED MURDER AT HAMPTON-COURT PALACE.—A sensation has been occasioned at Hampton-Court Palace and its environs, in consequence of the discovery of a portion of the mutilated remains of a new-born infant at the mouth of the common sewer which runs from the Palace into the Thames. Parts of the body were, on Wednesday evening, taken to Mr. Baker, the surgeon to many families in the Palace, and he gave it as his opinion that they had been about a week in the water, but whether they were the remains of a live or still-born child he could not state.

THE BATTERSEA MURDER.—At one o'clock this morning the unfortunate man, Augustus Dalmas, gave himself up to justice at the D station of police, Milestone.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—Yesterday (Friday), a young man of respectable appearance, and extremely well-dressed, was apprehended offering for sale a great quantity of silver plate, at the shop of Mr. Jones, pawnbroker, in Holborn. He had gone in and enquired as to the best way of selling old plate, and then produced a silver communion cup and plate, a round leather case, containing a silver cup and plate, a great number of silver dessert and table spoons, &c. As the whole of the plate had crests and arms upon them, the pawnbroker thought he could not have come honestly by them, and gave him into custody. Before the magistrate he said, that he had been to Eton College, where his father was a cook, and had received the plate to take to his sister, at Gravesend. Later in the day, however, a communication appeared in the *Government Police Gazette*, detailing a burglary in the house of the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, at Cookham Dean, near Maidenhead, and giving a description, to the remotest nicety, of the property found on the prisoner. He will be committed for trial on Monday, when the Rev. Mr. Hodgson will appear, and he will be despatched to Maidenhead.

POLICE.—BOW-STREET.—ATTACK ON MR. EVERETT, THE AMERICAN MINISTER.—On Thursday, about half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, *Alexander Sutherland*, a Scotchman, was brought up in the custody of Inspector Partridge, a division, by whom he was conveyed from Queen-square police-court, charged with using threatening language to Mr. Everett, the American Minister, his late master. Mr. Burrell, the magistrate at Queen-square, had deemed it a fit case to go before the chief magistrate, and had consequently sent it to the chief office. Mr. Hall heard the evidence. His Excellency the American Minister drove to the court in his carriage, with two female servants, and being admitted into the magistrate's private entrance, the parties were ushered upstairs, where the depositions were taken, the substance of which was that the prisoner had been in the complainant's service about twelve months, as footman, and received his discharge about a month back in consequence of his determined aversion to teetotal, or even temperance principles. He afterwards applied for a character to Mr. Everett, but as he could not add sobriety to his merits, the prisoner felt offended, and repeatedly called at the mansion, No. 46, Grosvenor-place, and delivered to the domestics messages of a threatening character for their master; in addition to which, he wrote to his Excellency, menacing him with threats and violent language. The prisoner was unable to contradict any portion of the evidence, and he was ordered to put in bail, himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each, to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for the next twelve months. The required sureties could not be procured, and the prisoner was conveyed to Tothill-fields Prison.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

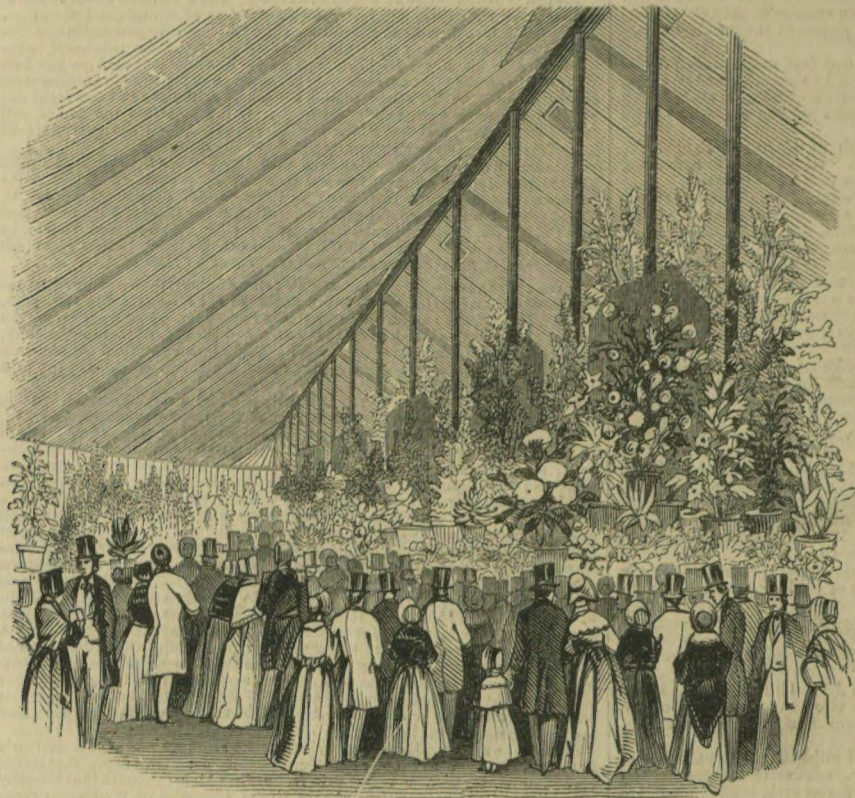
The spring exhibition of this society was held on Tuesday at the inner circle of the Regent's Park; and, taking into consideration the early period of the year, the show was certainly the finest of the kind we have ever witnessed. An intimation of the rarity and forwardness of the specimens for exhibition succeeded in attracting the attention of Royalty. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Marchioness of Douro, Colonel Buckley, and Colonel Bouverie, had, before the public were admitted, a private view of the plants and flowers. The weather was beautifully fine, and the grounds were crowded by a numerous and fashionable company.

The show consisted of an abundance of large and showy specimens of orchidaceous plants, roses, azaleas, rhododendrons, heaths, and pelargoniums, of the most brilliant colours. The azaleas, as might be expected from so sunny a spring were complete masses of bloom. Of the orchids two were particularly admired, the *cyrtopodium punctatum*, from Leigh Park, Hampshire, having in its foliage the appearance of a palm loaded with thousands of speckled flowers in bunches, occupying a breadth of from three to four feet; and *acrides Brookii*, an elegant well-grown plant, beautifully scented similarly to the *acrides odorata*.—One of our engravings represents the interior of the principal tent; the other shows the refreshment room in the grounds.

The roses were all in pots and remarkably fine, so much so as to attract general attention, being more like the productions of June than of April. *Erica arietata* major, among the heaths, obtained and richly deserved the first prize.

The Duke of Norfolk, president of the society, with the Marquis of Northampton, and the Marquis of Exeter, were present, and with other members of the council, accompanied the royal party through the grounds during their visit.

We subjoin a list of some of the prizes awarded by the judges:—Collections of 40 stove and green-house plants—First prize, Mr. Hunt; second prize, Mr. Catleugh (nurseryman); and third prize, Mr. Clarke. Collections of 20 stove and green-house plants—First prize, Mr. Stowe, of Bayfordbury; second prize, Mr. W. Barnes (Bromley); third prize, Mr. Cockburn (Highgate). Collections of 20 stove and green-house plants for nurserymen—First prize, Mr. Pawley; second prize, Mr. Fraser; third prize, Mr. Jackson (Kington). Collections of 10 species or distinct varieties of stove and green-house plants—First prize, Mr.



PRINCIPAL TENT.—ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S FETE.

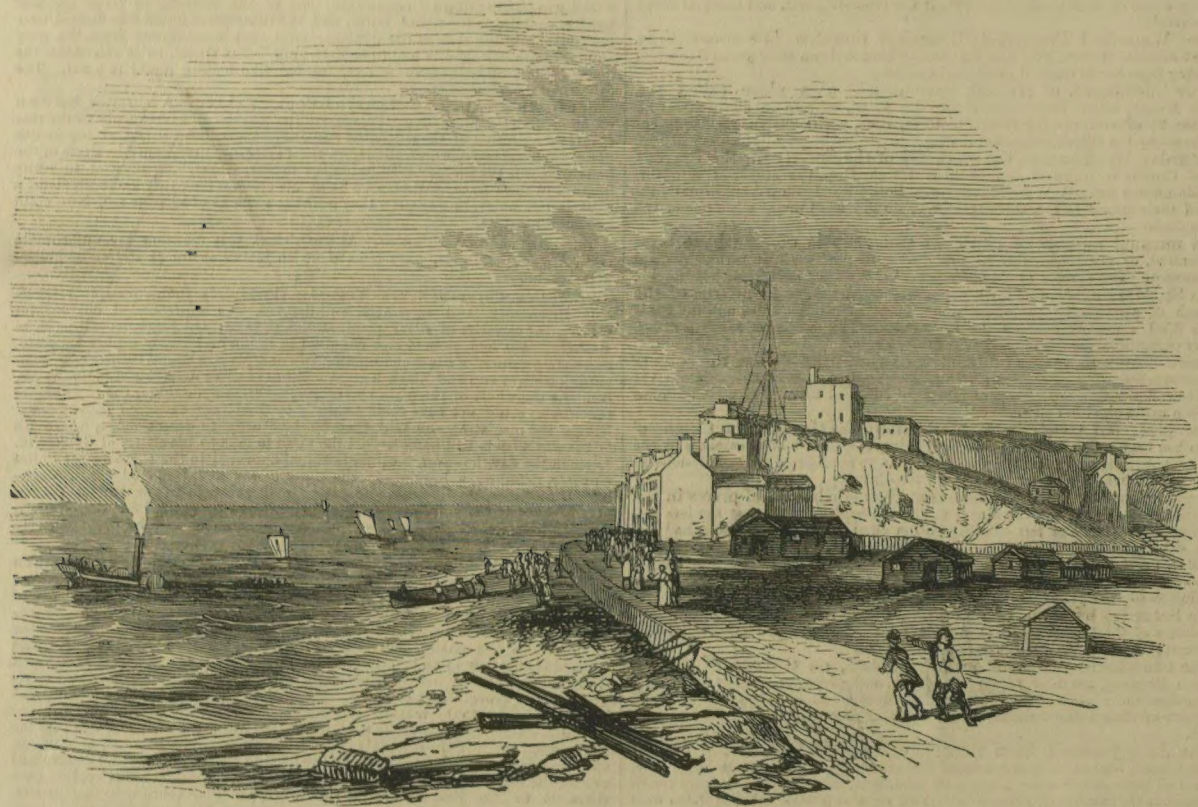
May; second prize, Mr. Kyle; third prize, Mr. Bruce; extra prize, Mr. Clarke, of Muswell Hill. Collections of six species or distinct varieties of stove and green-house climbers—First prize, Mr. Fraser; second prize, Mr. G. Clarke. Specimen ornamental plants, being new or rare kinds, sixteen competitors—First prize, Mr. May (erica aristata major); second prize, Mr. Scott, gardener to Sir G. Staunton, of Leigh Park; third prize, Mr. Dawson, of Brixton-hill. Collection of 12 distinct varieties of cinerarias—First prize, Mr. Taylor (Strea-

tham); second prize, Mr. W. P. Ayres, of Brooklands. Pelargoniums (scarlet), collections in six varieties grown in No. 12 pots or upwards—First, second, and third prizes awarded to Mr. Baile, of Hammersmith. Pelargoniums, collections of 12 distinct varieties grown in No. 12-sized pots—First prize, Mr. Dobson (Isleworth); the extra prize was awarded to Mr. Kyle. Roses (cultivated in pots); collections of 12 distinct varieties—First prize, Mr. Dobson (Isleworth); second prize, Messrs. Lane and Son. Roses (cultivated in pots); col-



REFRESHMENT ROOM.—ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

lections of 10 distinct varieties—First premium, Mr. Stowe (Bayfordbury). Pansies, in stands of 36 varieties—First prize, Mr. Brown (Slough); second prize, Mr. Good (Ponder's-end). Devices executed with cut flowers, representing the grouping of complimentary colours, with reference to their practical arrangement in flower gardening (open to nurserymen)—First prize, Mr. Catleugh. Seedlings—Greenhouse azaleas (seven specimens exhibited)—First prize, Mr. Pawley; second prize, Mr. J. Falconer (Cheam); third prize, Mr. Catleugh; fourth prize, Mr. Smith (Norbiton). Certificates were granted to the other specimens. For specimens of three seedling pelargoniums certificates were given to Mr. Beck. Papilionaceae; collections of 12 greenhouse species—First prize, Mr. Kyle. Cataceous Plants; collections of six plants of the tall-growing kinds, as ephiphyllum, cereus, &c.—First prize, Mr. Barnes (Bromley). Ericaceous Plants, Cape Heaths; collections of 15 different kinds—First prize, Mr. May; second prize, Mr. Barrier. Similar exhibition open only to nurserymen—First prize, Mr. Pawley; second prize, Mr. Jackson (Kingston). Cape Heaths; collections of six distinct kinds—First prize, Mr. Allnut (Clapham); second prize, Mr. Clarke (Muswell Hill); third prize, Mr. Barnes (Bromley); extra prize, Mr. Bruce. Ditto, open to nurserymen—First prize, Mr. Fraser; second prize, Mr. Dawson (Brixton Hill). Greenhouse azaleas; collections of 12 plants—First prize, Mr. Barnes (Bromley); second prize, Mr. Smith (Norbiton). Ditto; collections of 6 varieties—Second prize, Mr. Clarke (Muswell Hill). Ditto; single specimen plants—First prize, Mr. Barnes (Bromley); second prize, Mr. Smith (Norbiton); third prize, Mr. M'Laren (Woodgreen). Rhododendrons in pots; four varieties—First prize, Mr. Smith (Norbiton); second prize, Mr. Gains. Ditto; single specimen plants—Mr. Smith (Norbiton), prize increased from £1 to £2, on account of real merit. Epacridae; collections of not fewer than six species or distinct varieties—Second prize, Mr. Fraser. Orchidaceous plants; collections of not fewer than 15 distinct exotic kinds—First prize, Mr. Hunt. Six distinct exotic kinds—First prize, Mr. Bruce; second prize, Mr. F. G. Cox (Stockwell); third prize, Mr. Redding. Single specimens of new and rare kinds—First prize, Mr. Scott (gardener to Sir G. Staunton); second prize, Mr. J. H. Schoden. British Ferns (cultivated in pots); collections of not fewer than 20 species—First prize, Mr. Taylor. An extra prize was awarded to Mr. Joseph Wells for specimens of cut rhododendrons.



WRECK OF "THE WATERMAN" STEAMER, OFF HASTINGS.

ditor, when the latter hoisted two sails to the wind, and in return walked past the Waterman, and entered Dover Harbour only two minutes before her. The Alice performed the distance in one hour and forty minutes.

CHESTER RACES.—TUESDAY.

The first race came off at a little after three o'clock, the last a few minutes before seven—a disregard of one of the cardinal virtues of the turf—punctuality, that might have been serviceable to the proprietors of the drinking-booths, but was anything but agreeable to those in the habit of attending Newmarket, Liverpool, Goodwood, and Ascot. The Trial Stakes not having filled, the racing commenced with

A Produce Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h ft; colts, 8st 4lb; fillies, 8st. Two miles. (10 subs.)

Mr. Mostyn's Brunel, allowed 3lb (Holmes) 1
Sir — Bulkeley's Coal Black Rose, allowed 3lb .. (Whitehouse) 2
Missy made play at a middling pace, followed for upwards of a mile by Brunel, and for the next half mile by Coal Black Rose: the horses in the rear then closed upon the leader, and they ran in a cluster to the last turn; Coal Black Rose then took up the running, but was challenged half way up the distance by Brunel, and beaten cleverly by a length; Lady Alice third, and Fanny Eden (carried 3lb over) fourth.

Two-years-old Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each; colts, 8st 5lb; fillies, 8st 2lb. Half a mile. (12 subs.)

Mr. Worthington's Lancashire Witch (Oates) 1
Mr. Smith's Alice Gray (Holmes) 2
Marlow weighed for Master Steptey, but the colt was afterwards drawn. 3 to 1 each agst Psalm-singer, Alice Gray, and Witch; 5 to 1 agst Lancashire Witch, and 6 to 1 agst any other. Lancashire Witch and Tottenham started abreast, and ran together to the distance, where the ruck joined them; the run in with all but Violet and Witch was so close that the race was won by Lancashire Witch by only half a neck, Alice Gray second, and the others, with the exceptions mentioned, so well up that the judge could not place a third. Ann Page and Alice Gray lost start.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, and 50 added. Heats, mile and a half. (5 subs.)
Mr. Dawson's Daft Watty, 4 yrs, 7st 13lb (Lye) 1
Mr. Speed's Walton, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb (Abdale) 2
First heat—Won by half a length; the second and third cleverly.

WEDNESDAY.
The Trade Cup.

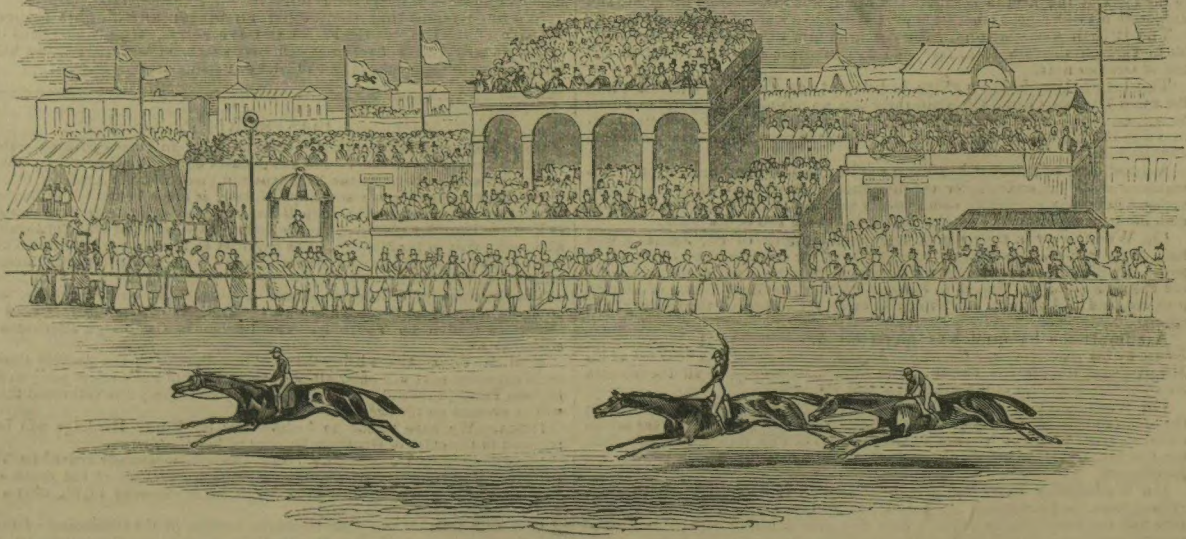
Duke of Richmond's Red Deer (Kitchener) 1
Mr. Salvin's Alice Hawthorn (Lye) 1
Mr. Stephenson's Freedom 3
Mr. Mostyn's General Pollock 4

26 started. Won by ten lengths.

The Stand Cup was won by The Best of Three, beating Phryne.
The City Members' Purse of 60 guineas. Heats, once round a distance.
Mr. Meiklam's Trueboy, 4 yrs, 8st 6lb (Templeman) 1 1
Mr. J. King's Delamere, 4 yrs, 8st 6lb 3 2
Mr. Jones's Mystery, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb 2 dr

Won easy.

The crowd on the race-ground was greater than was ever seen on Chester race-course.



"RED DEER" WINNING THE CHESTER CUP.—FROM A SKETCH MADE ON THE SPOT.

THE "WATERMAN" STEAM-BOAT (NO. 10), OFF HASTINGS.

On Saturday afternoon this gallant little craft met with the following serious accident off Hastings. It appears that she arrived at Dover from Ostend early in the morning of Saturday, and left that port about noon on a pleasure trip to Hastings, having on board a party of the directors of the company, Mr. Penn, the engineer, and several other gentlemen. She arrived at Hastings about half-past two, and in passing the town unfortunately too near in shore, struck on a dangerous reef off the Priory, known as the Castle Rocks, which she passed over, and injured her bottom. It being found that the water was flowing fast into her, she was put about, and run on the sand off the Parade, where she filled as the tide flowed, and at high water the hull was covered. A quantity of empty casks were slung round her during the evening, by means of which she was got further in, and on Sunday she was pumped out, and had her leaks stopped. She has since floated off, and been removed opposite the Priory stade for the purpose of undergoing repairs.

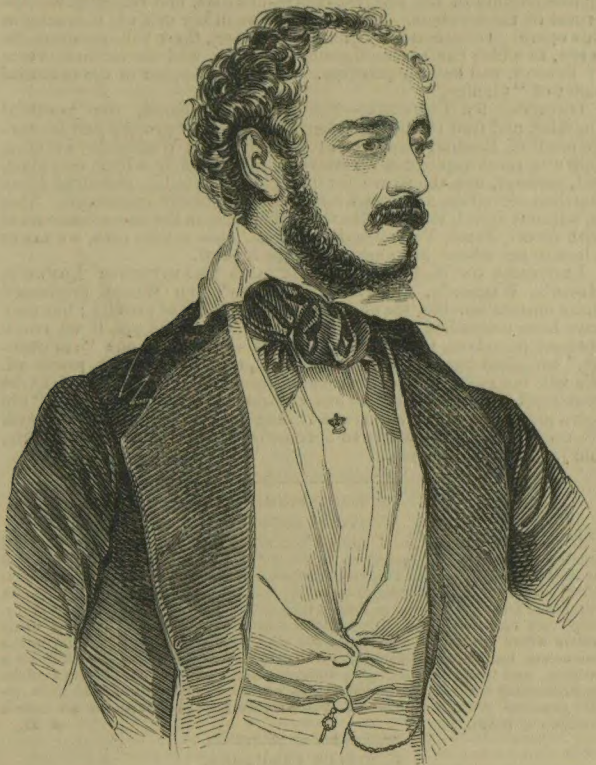
The extraordinary performances of this steamer, belonging to the Watermen's Steam-packet Company, have lately excited considerable interest. She is only 107 feet long, was built by Messrs. Ditchburn and Mare, and carries two engines of sixteen horse power, constructed by Messrs. Penn and Son, of Greenwich; left Woolwich on Thursday, the 25th ult., on a trial trip, with coals for five days' consumption, and ran down to Margate in four hours and fourteen minutes; afterwards, she crossed over from Margate to Ostend, against a strong lead wind, in five hours and twelve minutes. On Saturday she came from Ostend, and reached Calais just before the Princess Alice left for Dover; she then laid too for the latter; and, starting with her, quickly outstripped her larger compe-

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

The Third Concert of the season was given by this much-improved Society on Monday last: the following was the programme:—

PART I.	
Sinfonia in E flat, No 10	Haydn.
Romanza, "Ciel Pietoso," Signor Salvi, from the Italian Opera, Paris (Uberto di St. Bonifazio)	Verdi.
First movement of Concerto in B minor, Violin, Signor Camillo Sivioli	Paganini.
Recit., "Solitudine, amiche." Aria, "Ziffiretti lusinghieri," Miss Rainforth (Idomeneo)	Mozart.
Quintetto. Pianoforte, Flute, Clarinet, Horn, and Bassoon. Madame Dulcken, Messrs. Ribas, Lazarus, Jarrett, and Baumann	Spohr.
Overture, "Preciosa"	Weber.
PART II.	
Sinfonia in A, No. 7	Beethoven.
Motett, "Ave Maria," Miss Rainforth (Clarinet obligato, Mr. Williams)	Cherubini.
Adagio and Rondo, "La Clochette," from Concerto in B minor. Violin. Signor Camillo Sivioli	Paganini.
Recit., "L'empio duol." Cavatina, "A quest' anima," Signor Salvi ("Gli Arabi nelle Gallie")	Pacini.
Overture, "La Clemenza di Tito"	Mozart.
Leader, Mr. Loder. Conductor, Mr. Potter.	

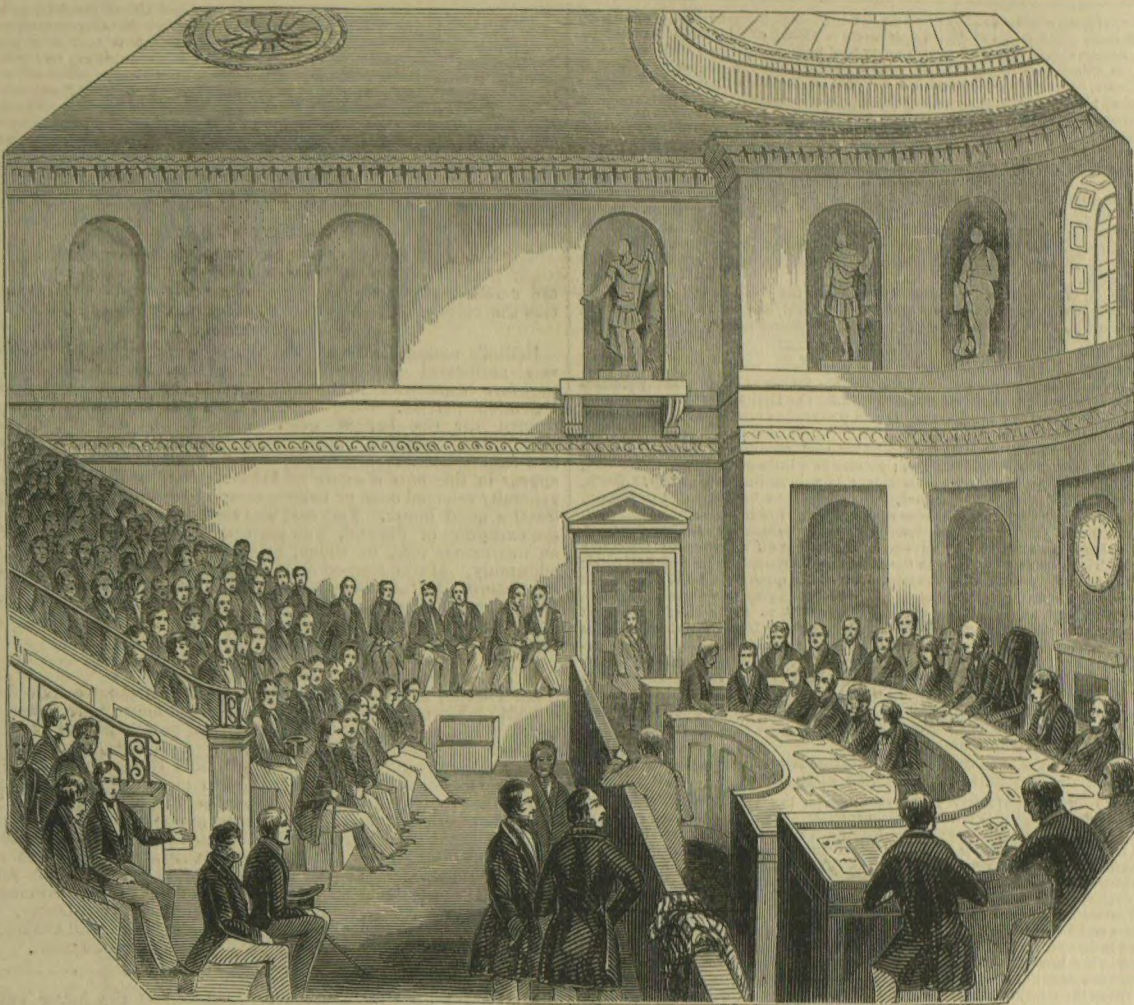
Never, perhaps, was the room of the Philharmonic Concert more densely or critically crowded than on Monday last, and never, perhaps, with better cause for such effect. Paganini come back again (in the person of Sivioli), and the purest and most impassioned tenor of our day (Salvi), were quite enough to excite the enthusiasm which appeared on the occasion. We have already chronicled the merits of him who has inherited the mantle of the arch-violinist; we will only say now, that never upon any former occasion, in our hearing, did he perform so beautifully. Of the tenor Salvi's singing there are scarcely any adequate terms to describe its beauty. He possesses a voice of



M. SALVI.

extraordinary extent, with the utmost purity and sweetness of tone whose soul-touching quality, if he were mere sound and nothing else, would reach the heart, and excite it. Added to this, he is the most finished vocalist we have ever listened to, and a dramatic declaimer of the most energetic and powerful passion. The concert-room is not his proper place—the stage is where he most brilliantly distinguishes himself. The romanza which he sang in the first act, "Ciel Pietoso" (the composition of Verdi, a young composer of Italy), was most enthusiastically encored. We never saw delight so pictured on the faces of all around us, as during Salvi's performance of this exquisite morceau.

Enthusiasm kindled up once more
In aged eyes, and young ones wept their joy!



COURT OF PROPRIETORS, EAST INDIA COMPANY.

It was a delicious abandonment to art, feeling, and nature. The air he sang in the second act did not afford him such ample room to display his captivating powers. Pacini is but a sorry composer. It is strange that this great singer never found his way to Paris or London before, or is it that the Italians, with real good feeling, unlike all other nations, kindly foster the genius that springs up in their own country?

Lorenzo Salvi, was born in Ancona, A.D. 1810, and, as soon as his juvenile studies were completed, and his voice matured, became the favourite tenor in all the principal theatres in Italy. Perhaps no man has ever "played so many parts in his time." It is said that, at a very short notice, he could appear in any one of fifty or sixty, a repertoire that very few other vocalists can boast of. What a pity we cannot hear him on the Italian boards!—but we must not be too greedy.

The instrumental portions of the concert were executed with that precision and *éclat* which distinguish the Philharmonic performances; they were led most admirably by Mr. Loder, and conducted in an unostentatious, yet controlling style, by Mr. Potter, who, in the absence of Mendelssohn, took the *baton* on the occasion. "Haydn's No. 10" (one of his best works), was deliciously performed. "Beethoven's No. 7," also, was as startling and as fresh as ever—the charming movement in A minor being, as usual, encored. Altogether it was a delightful concert, the more so because everybody seemed delighted. Mendelssohn will arrive in time to conduct the next concert.

Madame Dulcken has inserted the following in a morning journal:—

SIR,—You will much oblige me, by adding to what you said about "Spohr's Quintet," that I performed the same at the Philharmonic Concert on Monday last, at the urgent and repeated request of the Directors, and that I acceded to their request much against my own judgment and inclination.

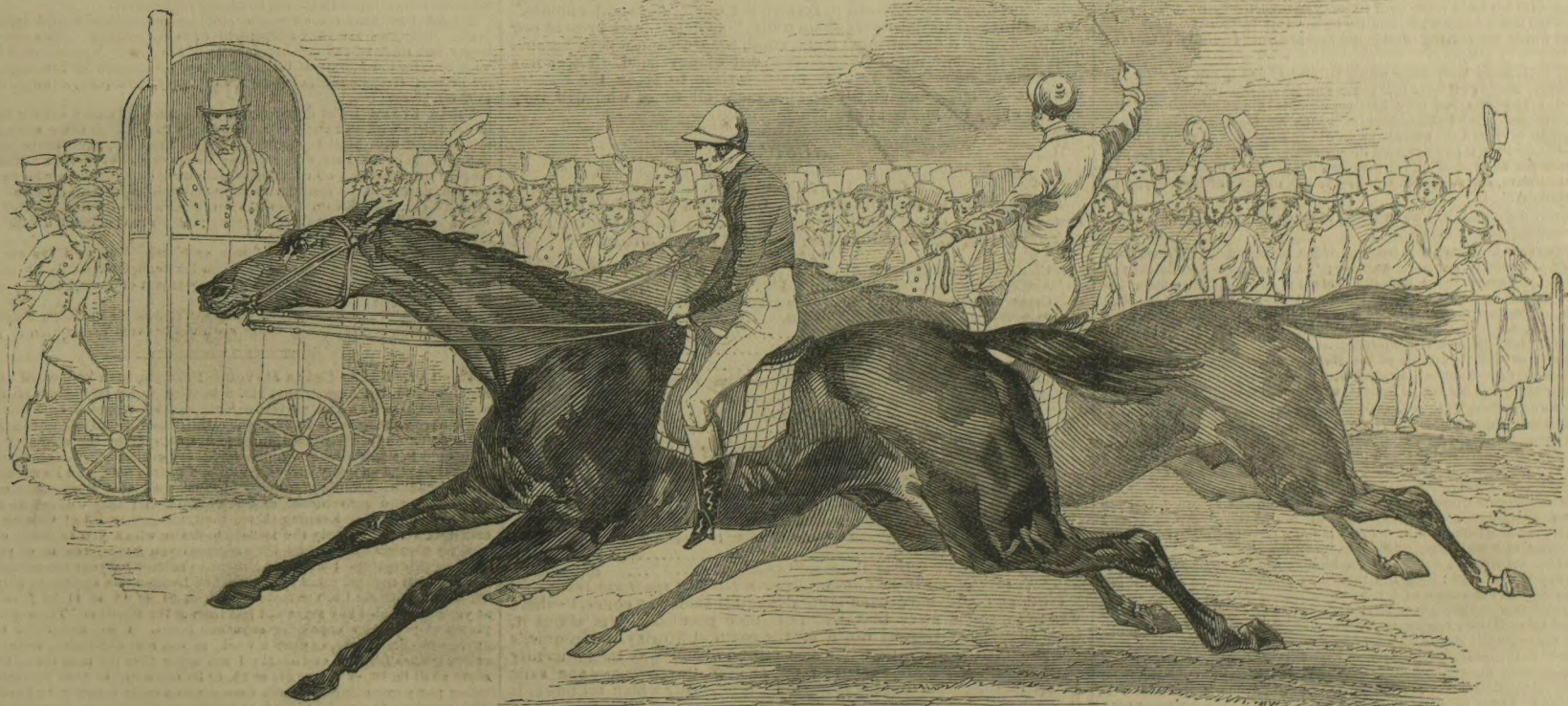
I remain, Sir, yours, very obediently, MARIE LOUISE DULCKEN.

Bravo! Madame Dulcken! You know how to distinguish good from bad; for there never was greater musical rubbish than the said quintet, which, it appears, you were forced to play.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

In our first page will be found an engraving of the Court of Directors, with an outline of the administration of the affairs of the Company. We now annex a view of the General Court Room. Its east side is occupied by rows of seats, which rise from the floor, near the middle of the room, towards the ceiling, backed by a gallery, where the public are admitted; on the floor are the seats for the chairman, secretary, and clerks. Against the west wall, in niches, are six statues of persons who have distinguished themselves in the Company's service: Lord Clive, Warren Hastings, and the Marquis Cornwallis occupy those on the left; and Sir Eyre Coote, General Lawrence, and Sir George Pococke those on the right. It is understood that the statue of the Marquis Wellesley will be placed in the vacant space in the middle.

The meetings of this Court have much the appearance of those of the House of Commons, and its discussions are conducted by nearly the same rules. The Chairman of the Court of Directors presides *ex-officio*, and questions are put through him as through the Speaker. There is occasionally a display of eloquence which would not disgrace the Senate, though more frequently, perhaps, the matters debated are hardly of sufficient general interest to produce so much excitement. Amendments are proposed, adjournments are moved, the previous question is put, the Court rings with cries of "Hear, hear," "Oh, oh!" &c. &c. and a tedious speaker is coughed down as effectually as he would be on the floor of the House of Commons. At the conclusion of a debate, the question is often decided by a show of hands; but if any proprietor doubt the result, he may call for a division, when tellers are appointed, and the Court divides accordingly. In especial cases, any nine members may call for an appeal to the general body of Proprietors, to whom timely notice is sent, and the vote is by ballot. The meetings always take place at twelve o'clock, and generally close at dusk. In cases of great interest they are much later; and in a recent instance the debate continued until two o'clock in the following morning. The number of members of the Court of Proprietors, in 1843, was 1880, of whom 333 had two votes, 64 three, and 44 four votes. In 1825, there were 2003 proprietors. In 1773, when all owners of stock amounting to £500 had each one vote, and none had a plurality, the



MR. DAY'S "THE UGLY BUCK," AND LORD GEORGE BENTINCK'S "DEVIL TO PAY."—RACE FOR 2000 GUINEAS, AT NEWMARKET.

number of proprietors was 2153, of whom 812 held stock to the amount of more than £1000 each. The Court of Proprietors elects a Court of Directors, frames by-laws, declares their dividend, controls grants of money exceeding £600, and additions to salaries above £200. It would appear that the executive power of this Court, having been delegated to the Court of Directors, may be considered as extinct; at all events, it never now interferes with acts of Government, although instances have formerly occurred where acts of the Court of Directors have been revised by it. Its functions in fact are deliberative; they are like those of influential public meetings in the English constitution, and its resolutions are supposed to be respectfully attended to by the Directors, and even by the Legislature. It is always called together to discuss any proceedings in Parliament likely to affect the interests of the Company. It may, at any time, call for copies of public documents to be placed before the body for deliberation and discussion; and is empowered to confer a public mark of approbation, pecuniary or otherwise, on any individual whose services may appear to merit the distinction, subject, however, to the approbation of the Board of Control, in cases where the sum shall exceed £600.

In No. 42 of our journal we gave engravings of the Exterior of the East India House, the State Procession of the Governor-General, and the Palace at Calcutta, with other illustrations of peculiar interest at the present moment.

“THE UGLY BUCK.”

This extraordinary winner of the 2000 Guinea Stakes at Newmarket, possesses unusual interest; he has stood the favourite for the Derby all through the winter, and the mystery of his movements and powers has raised public curiosity to high-pressure.

He is considered by good judges to be the best conditioned and best trained horse ever brought out by John Day; he stands a little over, has ugly lop ears, long thighs, and great strength; his colour is a beautiful bright bay. He is, however, in his general appearance, by no means to be compared to Rattian, whose portrait we shall present to our sporting friends next week.

The race at Newmarket is thus described by a contemporary:—After one false start, which was occasioned by Algeron, the lot got off well together, but in a moment The Devil to Pay shot to the front, and obtained a lead of five or six lengths; The Ugly Buck was, however, soon at his quarters, and Wadastra colt well up with the latter on the near side, the rest following as well as they could. At the Bushes The Ugly Buck reached The Devil to Pay's shoulder, whilst Wadastra colt lay about half a length behind his stable companion. At this point it was quite evident that the race lay entirely with The Devil to Pay and The Ugly Buck, and so well did the former look that the only impression on the minds of the bystanders was that there would be The Devil to Pay amongst the Buckites at the finish. Down the hill they went with no perceptible change in their relative positions, but on reaching the Bottom The Ugly Buck was “persuaded” to get his head to the front, and after a good shaking he managed to beat The Devil to Pay by a neck!

THE MAGAZINES FOR MAY.

MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT, ever paramount among the “periodicals” of its day, in the present number, XVII., deepens in interest. The chapters are of varied attraction: a dinner in chambers, Tom Pinch and his sister, and John Westlock, and a tender scene between the two latter—tea-drinking, love, and madness—and the horrible end of Montague by the hand of Mr. Jonas—are the main incidents. In the first chapter occurs this admirable metropolitan sketch of Tom's sister in the Temple:—

“Whether there was life enough left in the slow vegetation of Fountain Court for the smoky shrubs to have any consciousness of the brightest and purest-hearted little woman in the world, is a question for gardeners, and those who are learned in the loves of plants. But, that it was a good thing for that same paved yard to have such a delicate little figure flitting through it; that it passed like a smile from the grimy old houses, and the worn dagstones, and left them duller, darker, sterner than before; there is no sort of doubt. The Temple fountain might have leaped up twenty feet to greet the spring of hopeful maidenhood, that in her person stole on, sparkling, through the dry and dusty channels of the law; the chirping sparrows, bred in Temple chimneys and crannies, might have held their peace to listen to imaginary skylarks, as so fresh a little creature passed; the dingy boughs, unused to droop, otherwise than in their puny growth, might have bent down in a kindred gracefulness, to shed their benedictions on her graceful head; old love letters, shut up in iron boxes in the neighbouring offices, and made of no account among the heaps of family papers into which they had strayed, and of which, in their degeneracy, they formed a part, might have stirred and fluttered with a moment's recollection of their ancient tenderness, as she went lightly by. Anything might have happened that did not happen, and never will, for the love of Ruth.”

The portrait of the landress, “a fiery-faced matron in a crunched bonnet, with particularly long strings to it hanging down her back,” and the dinner brought in an oblong box upon the bearer's head, are exquisite bits of life in chambers. Miss Pecksniff's love-making to Moddle, and Mrs. Gamp's tea-making are somewhat broad and stagy; Jonas's proposal to shut up old Chuffey, the clerk, lest he should tell tales, and Mrs. Gamp's anticipation of a patient, will awaken “special wonder.” The opening of the next chapter carries with it a terrific interest:—

“Did no men passing through the dim streets shrink without knowing why when he came stealing up behind them? As he glided on, had no child in its sleep an indistinct perception of a guilty shadow falling on its bed, that troubled its innocent rest? Did no dog howl, and strive to break its rattling chain, that it might tear him; no burrowing rat, scenting the work he had in hand, essay to gnaw a passage after him, that it might hold a greedy revel at the feast of his providing? When he looked back, across his shoulder, was it to see if his quick footsteps still fell dry upon the dusty pavement, or were already moist and clogged with the red mire that stained the naked feet of Cain!”

Some poetic glimpses of night, and the dream of a conscience-stricken wretch, will make many a reader shudder, even before he reaches the scene of the murder:—

“As the sunlight died away, and evening fell upon the wood, he entered it. Moving here and there a bramble or a drooping bough which stretched across his path, he slowly disappeared. At intervals a narrow opening showed him passing on, or the sharp cracking of some tender branch denoted where he went; then he was seen or heard no more. Never more beheld by mortal eye or heard by mortal ear: one man excepted. That man, parting the leaves and branches on the other side, near where the path emerged again, came leaping out soon afterwards. What had he left within the wood, that he sprang out of it, as if he were a hell! The body of a murdered man. In one thick solitary spot, it lay among the last year's leaves of oak and beech, just as it had fallen headlong down. Sopping and soaking in among the leaves that formed its pillow; oozing down into the boggy ground, as if to cover itself from human sight; forcing its way between and through the curling leaves, as if those senseless things rejected and foresook it, and were coiled up in abhorrence; went a dark, dark stain that dyed and scented the whole summer night from earth to heaven. The deer of this deed came leaping from the wood so fiercely, that he cast into the air a shower of fragments of young boughs, torn away in his passage, and fell with violence upon the grass. But he quickly gained his feet again, and keeping under a hedge with his body bent, went running towards the road. The road once reached, he fell into a rapid walk, and set on towards London.”

The straws at which the sinking wretch catches are thus fearfully shadowed forth:—

“He began to believe the body never would be found, and began to speculate on that probability. Setting off from this point, and measuring time by the rapid hurry of his guilty thoughts, and what had gone before the bloodshed, and the troops of incoherent and disordered images, of which he was the constant prey, he came by daylight to regard the murder as an old murder, and to think himself comparatively safe, because it had not been discovered yet. Yet! When the sun which looked into the wood, and gilded with its rising light a dead man's face, had seen that man alive, and sought to win him to one thought of Heaven, on its going down last night!”

We need scarcely add that this is an excellent number, and such as to make us regret the approaching close of the work.

THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE is redolent of the month in the “Cloverhook Chronicles,” and a legend of exquisite humour; “A Ramble in the Country;” “A Gossip about the Thames;” “A Tale of a Flower Girl,” and “May Day,” an irregular lyric. These are seasonable and pleasant papers fitting for a May number. Captain Postans has contributed a piece of pleasant gossip about the superstitions of sailors. The “Levy Papers” are continued. Miss Toulmin has a well-timed story, “Life Behind the Counter: or, the Draper's Assistant;” and Mrs. Postans treats us with “Sketches of the Boys of Paris,” illustrated with a most life-like portrait of a *Gamin*. Altogether, the number is spirited and attractive, and the engravings are full of interest and clever execution.

SYLVESTER SOUND, Part VII., is occupied with Love and Parliament, and is full of lively incidents, among which Sylvester's somnambulism is not the least amusing. We have only room for the following passage on ignorance, which exhibits considerable knowledge of the world most ironically expressed.

“Ignorance is universally contemned, and yet ignorance itself is universal. There is nothing more fiercely denounced than ignorance: yet, in general, they are most ignorant who denounce it most fiercely. All men are ignorant, and yet mankind is not a mass of ignorance; all men have knowledge, but man is not omniscient. Ignorance is comparative. There is not a man breathing who does not know something of which every other man breathing is ignorant. The great art is to conceal our ignorance; and this art is highly valuable, seeing that it constitutes the germ of knowledge: nay, the man who endeavours to conceal his ignorance, is already in possession of a most important branch of human knowledge—the knowledge of the ignorance he is anxious to conceal. Some men have a talent for the display of their ignorance. Such men are ignorant of their ignorance, and are consequently much to be pitied. To be ignorant of one's own ignorance, is to be in the most profound state of ignorance in which a man can be involved. The common answer, “I don't know,” is candid, but it is at the same time a very palpable manifestation of ignorance—and yet where is the man who knows everything? There is not such a man upon earth. The lowest species of ignorance is that which prompts a man to think that he knows everything; and the highest state of knowledge is that which makes him feel that in reality he knows only this—that he knows nothing. There are, however, men who are expected to know everything; but of this expectation disappointment must always be the fruit. Take our greatest men—men of the mightiest minds—men most highly distinguished for wisdom—how ignorant they are of those common things with which common men are conversant. A journeyman barber would curl his lip, and look with feelings of contempt upon a head of hair cut by an astronomer; his exclamation doubtless would be, “He must be a hignomus as cut this ear air!” Nor is it unworthy of belief that there is not one statesman in a thousand, either native or foreign, who knows how to cut out a pair of short gaiters. Place

Wellington and Napier in the kitchen, and Gunter and Ude in the field, and what consummate ignorance would be displayed by them all! But this term ignorance is applied with more indiscriminate than any other. A is said to be ignorant by B, because he happens not to know that which B knows, albeit he knows that of which B himself is ignorant. Tom thought the clerk at the police-office ignorant, because he professed not to know exactly how to spell “bedside”; he thought the magistrate ignorant; he thought the officers ignorant; indeed, the only man in court, whom he imagined to be wise was the doctor; and yet the doctor, as will be seen, was, as far as the practices of penny-a-liners are concerned, one of the most ignorant men there!”

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

To bid farewell to what we most approve—
To seldom see the object that we love

are certainly two hardships which can fairly rival in painful infliction the celebrated Italian triad of miseries, commencing with
Aspettar! e non venire, &c.

Bellini's melodious and deeply sentimental opera of “Norma,” was performed on Tuesday evening last, as it was said, for the last time this season. We could say to the *entrepreneur* “Crudel, perche?”—and Mozart's “Don Giovanni” was performed for the benefit of Carlotta Grisi, for the first and only time, perhaps, during the season. We have already, in a former number, stated the unwillingness of Italian vocalists to appear in this *chef d'œuvre* of Mozart; but, be that as it may, it is generally selected once or twice a season to secure (which it certainly does) a good house. The cast was similar to that of last year, with the exception of Favanti, who performed the part of *Donna Elvira*, an ungracious rôle, in which, however, she acquitted herself most admirably. Mario seemed a little out of sorts, and did not sing “Il mio tesoro” half so well as he did last season. The ballet of “La Esmeralda” followed, in which Carlotta Grisi bade farewell, for the present, to her English admirers amidst the most enthusiastic applause.

DRURY LANE.

On Tuesday evening the performances at this theatre were for the benefit of Miss Rainforth, when a well-filled house bore a most gratifying testimonial to the high estimation, public as well as private, in which the gifted *beneficiaire* is held. As a vocalist, Miss Rainforth has fast won “golden opinions” from the hour of her *début*; but in no instance have her merits been more extensively acknowledged than in her performance of *Arlene*, in Balfe's opera of “The Bohemian Girl,” represented for the seventy-second time on Tuesday evening. On her *entrée*, Miss Rainforth was greeted with three distinct rounds of applause; and she sang with great taste and spirit throughout the opera, as well as in *Elisetta*, in the first act of Cimarosa's “Il Matrimonio Segreto.” In the course of the evening was given a concert, to which Madame Dulcken, Miss Dolby, Miss Romer, and Mr. Parish Alvars contributed their powerful attractions; and the entertainments concluded with a new *divertissement*.

LYCEUM.

A pleasant little farce has been produced at this house, entitled “Polkomania,” the object of which, as its name imports, is to burlesque the Polka, which is now moving the head and heels of “all creation.” The plot is slender enough: Miss Woolgar enacts a young lady who is dying to learn the Polka; when, opportunely enough, a rattling medical student (smartly played by Mr. Wigan), arrives, and hoaxes the father (F. Mathews) with the tale that the Polka is a new medical system, whereby he will undertake to cure the young lady of *ennui*. The mania extends to the page of the establishment (*naively* played by Mr. Keeley); and to a forward *soubrette* (by Mrs. Keeley, the successor of Miss Kelly in this line of character): their imitation of the young couple dancing the Polka was irresistible drollery, as was the old father's dance, with a chair for his partner. The piece was well acted throughout, and being liberally sprinkled with smart things, was very successful. It is the maiden dramatic production of Mr. Stocqueler, the author of “The Handbook of India;” and, though a mere *bagatelle*, it shows tact and spirit, and the art of producing many a hearty laugh. By the way, as the subject burlesqued is a very agreeable one, the Polka, at the close of the farcetta, was as much relished as the satire itself.

PRINCESS'S.

On Thursday evening Auber's opera, “La Couronne de Diamans,” in which Madame Anna Thillon has been delighting the frequenters of the Opera Comique at Paris, was produced at this house in an English form, entitled “The Crown Diamonds,” with a success that has been rarely paralleled. The chief attraction was the first appearance of an English vocalist, in a part that has won her the hearts of all the Parisians in their language, and which, in her own, captivated, nay, excited her compatriots on Thursday night to a pitch of enthusiasm which we never saw surpassed. Madame Thillon (late Miss Hunt) is not only a vocalist of the rarest grace, finish, and most improbable dexterity, but she is an actress of consummate skill and power. The piece cannot very well be said to boast of a plot; let the reader imagine something between “The Brigand” and “Fra Diavolo,” making a heroine of the hero of the latter, and he will have sufficient information on the subject. This matters not; the piece abounds with situations which we candidly confess we do not know much about at present, so bewildered are we in the memories of the most impassioned singing we have heard in our time. Mrs. Siddons could produce electricity by a single word. Madame Thillon's “Be Silent,” in the trio in the third act, was a most wonderful histrionic specimen, or rather proof of the possession of similar power. She was called for twice after the fall of the curtain, and never did we see the plaudits of a crowded and enchanted audience received more gracefully or modestly. Miss Grant (who sang very charmingly indeed) was also called for, and came forward to receive her due “applaudissements.” We shall revert to this opera again more “*en detail*”—at present our previously urged excuse must stand good, for we cannot get Madame Thillon's exquisite singing and acting out of our head. There was an excellent house, but we very much incline to think the theatre will not be large enough to accommodate all those who will very shortly apply for places at any price.

MUSIC.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.

The fourth concert of the series for this season took place on Wednesday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the direction of Earl Howe, when the following selection was performed:—

PART I.	
Chorus, “Gloria in excelsis”	Hummel.
Air, Miss Marshall, “If guiltless blood”	Handel.
Corale (full choir), “O! magnify the Lord” (1697)	Eccard.
Aria, Madame Caradori, “Se pur cara”	Gluck.
Chorus, “Hark! the angel voice”	Himmel.
Aria, Signor Salvi, “O cara immagine”	Mozart.
Motet, “How still and powerful” (1653)	Dr. Tye.
Recet. and Solo, Madame Caradori, “But bright Cecilia”	Handel.
Chorus, “The Dead shall live”	Handel.
PART II.	
Overture (Oberon)	Weber.
Aria, Miss Dolby, “In questa tomba oscura”	Beethoven.
Glee, Miss Marshall, Miss Dolby; Messrs. Bennett, Barnaby, and Machin, “Now the bright morning star”	Greville.
Aria, Madame Caradori, “I dol mio”	Paisiello.
Concerto No. 11, Violin Obligato, Mr. Loder	Handel.
Madrigal, “Now is the month of Maying” (1595)	Morley.
Duet, Madame Caradori and Signor Salvi, “Il braccio mio guerriero”	Nicolini.
Grand Chorus, “Gird on the sword” (Saul)	Handel.
Conductor, Sir H. R. Bishop. Leaders, Messrs. Cramer and Loder.	

Nothing could have been more delightful than this concert—there was not a single piece that had not some peculiar charm about it, from the mighty Handel down to the pastoral Morley. Hummel's “Gloria” is a most masterly composition, and was magnificently performed. Miss Marshall is most rapidly improving—she sang Handel's song with much expression. The *corale* which followed, is in the old madrigalian style, pure and beautiful, of course, and Himmel's chorus was truly dignified and impressive. The great attraction of the evening was Salvi, who sang with most infinite grace and sweetness. He did not once use his *falsetto*, but poured forth an unconstrained flow of the most melodious chest-voice that ever was heard. He was most enthusiastically received. The motet, by Dr. Tye, is a venerable composition, and fills us with that deep emotion that the contemplation of old architecture awakens. Madame Caradori sang Handel's brilliant solo very splendidly, after which, the first part concluded with the same composer's sublime chorus, most effectively.

Part II. commenced with the overture to “Oberon,” which was performed in the true spirit of its composition. Miss Dolby sang Beethoven's aria most sweetly. The glee which followed, required, perhaps, a little more rehearsing. Mdm. Caradori sang “I dol mio” very charmingly, and was most ably accompanied on the clarinet by Mr. Williams. Morley's madrigal went, as he would say himself, like a stream of harmony through a pleasant meadow. It is the perfection of pastoral music. Nicolini's duet had nothing particularly meritorious in it beyond affording Salvi an opportunity of displaying his extraordinary powers. The whole wound up with Handel's chorus, “Gird on the sword,” which, it was whispered about, was selected by the noble director in compliment to the Duke of Wellington, who on Wednesday attained his 75th year. It looked very like it, certainly, for his grace did not enter the room until the chorus had just commenced. There is something too theatrical in this if concerted. The next concert will take place under the direction of Prince Albert, on which occasion her Majesty will be present. The following vocalists have been engaged:—Mdm. Caradori, Miss Rainforth, Miss Dolby, Mrs. A. Shaw; Mario, Salvi, Harrison, Pergetti, Machin, and Lablache! What a host!

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Herold's fine opera of “Zampa” is to be resuscitated on Thursday, at her Majesty's Theatre. Fornasari will appear as the *Pirate Chief*, and thus give to this charming work the dramatic interest and vocal completeness, the absence of which so seriously marred the result on its first representation. The *personel* of Fornasari is peculiarly adapted to the picturesque; the romantic cast of features and commanding figure, assisted by the striking costume, may impart to his appearance the effect of one of Salvatore Rosa's brigands. The music is essentially within the register of his massive, yet agile voice, and he has severely studied the character. “Zampa” was the opera which at once placed its composer at the highest point of celebrity as a dramatic writer. It has elicited the commendation of the severest contra-puntists, and the delighted approval of the amateur. Persiani will sustain her original character in this opera. Independently of this attraction, there will be a dramatic scene, in which the matured genius of Grisi, and the brilliant voice of Favanti, will be in requisition. Cerito will appear in the beautiful ballet of “Ondine.”

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—Signor Cesare Rossi, the youthful violinist, and (not the least feather in his cap) the protégé and favourite pupil of Rossini, appeared at this house on Wednesday evening, and was most rapturously received. His style is a little eccentric, but, perhaps, not the worse for that. He certainly produced some startling novelties, and was deservedly and loudly applauded. This is, without doubt, the time for the violin to be in the ascendant—what with Sivori, Ernst, Pott, Joachim, Rossi, *cum multis aliis*, we are at a loss to say whose pretensions are the highest.

LECTURES ON NATIONAL MUSIC AND TRADITIONS: LOVER'S, HORN'S, WILSON'S, TEMPLETON'S, &c.—When Wilson originated these entertainments, they had at least the charm of novelty; but they have been multiplied of late *usque ad nauseam*; and yet, if we could abstract ourselves, and believe that each is the only one “*sui generis*,” we might have occasion to praise it, and, by doing so, praise all. We will not make any comparisons between them which might be construed into invidiousness, but content ourselves by saying, “ubi plura nitent”—we will not make trifling objections, but, pleased with all, recommend our readers to become hearers of their various merits, and judge for themselves.

TROUT FISHING.

(To the Editor.)

As an old fly-fisherman, I cannot but regret that your notice in your last number of the “Otter” (called in Scotland “the Lath”) was not accompanied by the information to your numerous readers that the machine in question is considered unfair and unsportsmanlike by all fair anglers; not so much from the number of trout it destroys, as those which it leaves with hooks in their mouths, which are consequently rendered shy in taking the fly again. I know many waters where the fair angler, from the peer to the peasant, at all times has free access, but where the fisherman who uses either otter or net is considered a poacher, and treated accordingly; amongst many waters I may be excused for particularising the lakes in North Wales, on the Penrhyn estate, which are, by the generous proprietor, Colonel Pennant, strictly preserved for all honest brethren of the angle. S. M.

PARISIAN FASHIONS.

We quote the following “Modes de Longchamp” from “Townsend's Parisian Costumes,” for May:—

The *Modes* gradually develop themselves in the fashionable promenades, and the result for the season may be considered as decided. The corsages will be varied, both high and half high, but plain, the sleeves tight, and either half long or so short as to be merely jockeys (epaulettes). With respect to skirts, they will be trimmed with deep volans, placed on flat, and bordered with a fringe, or with narrow notched ruches, or with a deep volant, having a border and heading of a ruche of pleated ribbons, or again with bands of light passementerie (silk gimp), or of puckered ribbons placed en ruche round the facings, and descending down each side in front.

PROMENADE DRESSES are frequently made of camelion tafeta, a silk shot with three colours; the corsage is rather high and tight, sleeves plain and open under the arm à la Grecque, that is, it descends down the outside the arm, over an under sleeve of tarlatane bouillonné, which is continued to the wrist.

THE CORSAGES OF DRESSES have their facings thrown very open to show the muslin chemisette, which is always rich with embroidery and lace. See the left-hand figure in plate 1032.

DRESSES have generally several volans, particularly those made of light materials; they are mostly placed in bias, and commence almost from the waist; the quantity of material these dresses consume is immense. The *monde élégant* appear to be in favour of volans with notched borders, and headed with a chiorée (a notched ruche); this style is not only adopted for volans on the skirts of dresses, but also for sleeves, and sometimes for mantelet-shawls. Ruches are still in favour for silk dresses for demi-toilette.

DOUBLE SLEEVES are now indispensable; that is, a white sleeve appears from under the coloured sleeve the dress is composed of; which latter is wide, and trimmed to correspond with the trimming of the dress.

DRESS PELISSES are sometimes embroidered with silk, and sometimes with braid. Pelerines are only adopted in morning negligé. Hats are now rather larger, and more spread out in front; they are mostly trimmed round the border with bouillons or biases of tulle. The favourite colours for hats, capotes, and also for dresses, are pale blue, sea green, stone grey, pale pink, straw, and a very pale Pomona green.

FANCY STRAW HATS are now very fashionable; as they cannot be considered in good taste without bavolets, (curtains) they make them of the same ribbons they are trimmed with, sewed together, and placed in bias; these bavolets are fastened to the backs of the hats, under narrow bands of straw. Those ladies who adopt ringlets dispense with all ornament inside their hats. Those who wear their hair banded, ornament the inside with tulle and flowers, or with ribbons.

Some charming drawn CAPOTES are composed of tafeta, covered with gauze, which is fastened down to each drawing; they are ornamented with ribbons and flowers.

CAPS have the crowns either of lace or blond. DRESS CAPS are ornamented with flowers and no ribbons, whilst Caps for negligé have only ribbons. Flowers are seldom adopted for the ornament of Hats, but they are employed in profusion for Caps.

Tortoise-shell Combs are worn light but strong, so as not to break the hair or hurt the head, and capable of being worn under every description of Hat or Cap.

THE LATE GREAT CHESS MATCH.—It having been insinuated by the French champion, M. St. Amant, that Mr. Staunton, in his late proposals for playing a match at chess with any player in Europe, had imposed conditions which he knew were unacceptable to him, our countryman instantly published the following prompt and decisive refutation of the charge, in the shape of a challenge addressed to M. St. Amant himself:—“My challenge, to the terms of which you have taken so many exceptions, was a general one, and its conditions, however equitable, could never be so nicely shaped that they would dovetail with the wishes and convenience of every individual; they will not do so, it would seem, with yours. Keeping them, then, altogether out of view on the present occasion; regarding only the impatient desire which you express, and which I feel, for another match, and the assurance you have given us of your being in London this spring, I have the honour to submit for your consideration another *défi*. I will engage, upon your arrival in London this spring, to play you at the St. George's Chess Club, a match of 25, of 21, of 15, of 11, of 7, or of 5 games, at your option, for any stake not less than £100 sterling. These games shall be played at your own appointed days and hours. I will undertake to play every day, or alternate days, or once a week, as you may determine, under the penalty of one guinea for each omission. I will agree that the *maximum* time for each move shall be 10, or 15, or 20, or 25, or 30 minutes, at your pleasure; and that either party exceeding the given time shall on every occasion be fined one guinea. The match shall also be played in public or private, as you may arrange, and finally, I will consent that in each game both players shall on their first move play king's pawn two squares.”

HORSHAM ELECTION.—The election of a member to represent this borough in Parliament, in place of the Hon. Mr. Scarlett, took place on Wednesday in the Town-hall. There being at present no returning officer for this borough, the High-Sheriff appointed Mr. France as his deputy, to perform the duty. The only candidate in the field was Mr. R. H. Hurst, of Horsham Park, who represented the borough on three occasions, and who possesses very considerable local influence. Mr. Hurst was proposed by Mr. Lintot, seconded by Mr. H. Michell, and there being no other candidate, was declared duly elected. The new member is a supporter of Whig policy.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BRIGHTON.—ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A GAMEKEEPER.—On Saturday night last an attempt was made to shoot a man named Carter, a gamekeeper, in the service of the Earl of Chichester, at Stanmer Park. The gun was discharged through Carter's bedroom window, and the bullet, with which it was charged, struck the bed-post. Suspicion has fallen on a man named Beard, who had been recently prosecuted by Carter for a trespass in the park, and he has been arrested by the police.

CORNWALL.—DREADFUL MURDER.—On Wednesday week an inquest was held before Joseph Hamley, Esq., coroner, and Mr. Gilbert Hamley, deputy-coroner, in the parish of Davidston, Cornwall, on the body of Charlotte Dymond, aged nineteen years. It appeared by the evidence that deceased, accompanied by Matthew Weeks, left her mistress's (Mrs. Peters) on the 14th instant, about four in the afternoon; they were seen on the moors going towards Roughton. Weeks returned to Mrs. Peters's house at nine o'clock, and when questioned as to where Charlotte was, he said he did not know. On the Tuesday following his mistress said, "I insist on your telling me what has become of the girl." He then said, "If I must tell you, she went to Brown Willy to Caius Spear's house last Sunday, and was going to Bissland the following day, as Mr. Louzon had got an easier place for her." On Saturday Weeks met a man named Bethson, who asked him what he had done with the girl. Weeks said, "I don't where she is gone, but if she is found murdered, they will take up her mother for it, for she said she would kill her if she came home again." On the Sunday it was suspected that he had murdered the girl, and Mrs. Peters sent Stevens and her son to search the moors. They went to the moors, and traced her patten marks for some time, but shortly lost them. On their return to Mrs. Peters, they found Weeks had put on his best clothes, and run away. On the following day several people went to search for the deceased, and, on going down a small bank, they discovered a woman's footmarks opposite those of a man's, but quite close, as if they had had a struggle. About half a gun-shot from this bank, they discovered the body of the poor girl lying on her back, with her throat cut. The wound was eight inches in length, and about two inches and a half in depth. Mr. Good, the surgeon, who made the *post mortem* examination, said it was impossible she could have done it herself, as it was done with such force that it had partially separated the bones of the neck. The jury, without a moment's hesitation, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Matthew Weeks, who was apprehended on Wednesday afternoon, on the Hoe at Plymouth, and immediately removed to Camelford.

GATESHEAD.—FATAL COLLIERIES ACCIDENT.—On Friday, three deputies were down the pit at Friars Goose, near Gateshead, to keep the workings in proper condition; and at noon, three others went down to relieve them. The former were not, however, at the bottom of the shaft, as they ought to have been. Search was therefore made for them; and they were at length discovered in a part of the pit under Byker-hill, on the opposite side of the Tyne. They had been seated on a rolley, to which an ass was harnessed, when they were buried by a fall of stone from the roof. Five hours elapsed before they were got out, and one of them (whose name we have not learned) had to assist in his own liberation by sawing through a block of stone! Another, named William Ridley, was dreadfully crushed, and is hardly expected to recover. The third, John Caldwell (a married man with a family) was killed.

IRELAND.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.

THE NEW TRIAL MOTION.

Shortly after the sitting of the court this morning, Mr. Whiteside resumed his argument in support of his motion for a new trial. His speech was strictly technical. At a quarter to three o'clock he concluded, by expressing a hope that he had satisfied the court a new trial should be granted. The Attorney-General then rose and said there had been separate notices served by all the traversers, and he understood that they intended to have all these notices separately opened, and that the notice of Mr. O'Connell, which had been opened by Mr. Whiteside, should be disposed of before any others should be opened. Such a course would be without precedent, and the question was what number of counsel the Court would permit to speak; but whatever the number might be, he would insist that the traversers should open all their notices before the Crown was called upon to reply.

Mr. Hatchell said there were four distinct classes of notices. It was finally arranged that four counsel for the traversers should open them; the Attorney-General then to reply; then four counsel more to speak for the traversers; and then the Solicitor-General to close on the part of the Crown. Mr. Hatchell next addressed the Court on the part of Mr. T. M. Ray, and at a quarter to five o'clock Mr. Hatchell was left speaking.

SATURDAY.

Mr. Justice Burton took his seat on the bench at half past ten o'clock, and heard some motions of no particular importance. The full Court sat shortly after eleven o'clock, and Mr. Moore, Q.C., then proceeded to address their lordships on behalf of the Rev. Mr. Tierney. The duty which devolved on the learned gentleman of impugning the charge of the Chief Justice, with whom he has been on terms of the closest intimacy for upwards of thirty years, must have been, to say the least of it, exceedingly disagreeable. Whilst he refrained from charging his lordship with partiality, he told the Court repeatedly, and in very unequivocal terms, that the learned Chief Justice had put matters before the jury as evidence against his client of which there was no legal proof, while he had at the same time abstained from laying facts before them which amounted to a positive assurance that he was entirely innocent of the charge of conspiracy.

At the conclusion of Mr. Moore's address, Mr. O'Hagan appeared for Mr. Duffey, and argued with great ability that his client (Duffey) was entitled to a new trial, on the ground—first, that no legal proof had been given of the conspiracy of the *Nation*;—secondly, that no proof had been given of the circulation of the paper outside the walls of the Stamp-office;—and, thirdly, that no proof had been given of the identity of the Charles Gavin Duffey, whose name appears in the Stamp-office affidavit or declaration, and the Charles Gavin Duffey, whose name appears on the face of the indictment. He also complained that while evidence was improperly admitted against his client, every fact and incident which told in his favour, was deliberately excluded from the jury box.

The Solicitor-General rose to reply on the part of the Crown, and commenced by laying it down as a proposition that in all cases in which the Courts had granted new trials at bar, they had gone on defects of evidence, and not on the merits. At four o'clock the Court cut short the thread of the learned gentleman's discourse by adjourning until Monday.

MONDAY.

At the sitting of the Court this morning, the Solicitor-General resumed his address and applied himself, in the first instance, to that portion of Mr. Whiteside's speech in which he held that no evidence had been given of any overt-acts of conspiracy having been committed in the county of the city of Dublin. In controversy of this position the learned gentleman quoted portions of Mr. Jackson's testimony, in which he stated that he attended the meetings of the Repeal Association in Dublin, as private correspondent of the *London Morning Herald*. He also quoted letters of Mr. O'Callaghan and others, dated "Nation Office," which office, he contended, was shown to be in the city of Dublin by the declaration of the proprietor in the Stamp-office. He next referred to the omissions from the jurors' books, which he alleged were either purely accidental and free from fraud, or to be attributed to the other side. He did not charge fraud against any party; but if there were a fraudulent suppression at all, it certainly could not be fairly charged against the Crown.

At four o'clock, the learned gentleman not having concluded, the Court again adjourned.

TUESDAY.

The Solicitor-General concluded his reply on Tuesday, and after going *seriatim* through the objections taken by counsel on the other side, ended by submitting to the Court that their lordships could not think that a wrong conclusion had been come to in the case of any one of the traversers. The traversers had made no affidavits denying the facts as they had been given in evidence; there was, therefore, no injustice indicated; but, on the contrary, if any party convicted under such circumstances were permitted to escape, great injustice would be done, and the proper administration of the law frustrated.

Mr. Henn, Q.C., followed on behalf of Mr. Steels, and adopted a similar line of argument to that taken by Mr. Whiteside, on the part of Mr. O'Connell. At the conclusion of the learned gentleman's address, the Court rose.

WEDNESDAY.

The Court sat at the usual hour, when Mr. Monaghan commenced his address on behalf of another of the traversers. This learned gentleman, although not quite so effective an orator as some of his brethren on the same side of the question, is generally allowed to be one of the most profound and deeply read lawyers at the Irish bar. His speech was replete with argument, and seemed to have a considerable effect on the minds of some of their lordships, who are now said to be divided in opinion. Mr. Monaghan's address lasted the entire day, and at the close it was intimated that Mr. Fitzgibbon, who had met with an accident to his leg, in consequence of a fall from his horse, was to continue the argument next morning. Mr. Monaghan will finally close the week, and the Attorney-General is expected to commence his reply on Monday morning.

THURSDAY.

Mr. Fitzgibbon was the speaker in possession to-day. He commenced at the sitting of the Court, and the Lord Chief Justice, observing him somewhat uneasy with his bruised foot, kindly intimated that he might speak sitting. Mr. Fitzgibbon at once availed himself of the kind privilege.

At four o'clock Mr. Fitzgibbon was analysing the early portions of the charge. It is expected that he will not close his address until to-morrow evening.

EXPULSION OF TENANTRY.—The *Tipperary Vindicator* contains the following statement:—"On Saturday last the sub-sheriff, in company with Mr. James Jocelyn Poe, agent to the Messrs. Saurin, proceeded to the lands of Rosnamulteen, near Borrisoleigh, and ejected from their holdings the following persons:—

Widow Patrick Kennedy and 1 child	2
Widow Michael Kennedy and 3 children	4
Widow Richard Burke and 6 children	7
John Ryan, wife, and 6 children	8
Tom Harrington, wife, and 3 children	5
Tom Dunn, wife, and 4 children	6
Total	32 persons.

"These unfortunate beings were ejected for non-title—some of them had leases

which expired. There are many circumstances connected with this case which, as we have been informed, make it one of peculiar hardship;—each of the unhappy creatures, we are assured, came forward, and tendered the last November rent in the presence of the sheriff, which was refused. Widow P. Kennedy offered to lodge a year's rent in advance for her holding (six-and-a-half acres), but no terms would be given—she was turned out, and her house levelled to the ground, as were also those of the widow Burke, and Tom Dunn. The others were permitted, through the humanity of the men to whom their land was portioned out, to re-enter their dwellings, until they provide shelter elsewhere, or become inmates of the poor house."

FATAL ACCIDENT ON LOUGH NEAGH.—On Friday week three young gentlemen were drowned in Lough Neagh during a sudden squall, which upset the boat in which they were sailing. Their names were—Mr. Alexander Chartres, of Belfast; Mr. Henry Nelson, of Ballinderry; and Mr. Allan Bell, of Glenary.

A Spanish lady, who had resided for several years at Perpignan, went, not long since, to the Convent of St. Claire, to take a final leave of her daughter, who had just taken the veil. At the moment of separation she clasped the hand of her child with all the fervour of a mother who had made so great a sacrifice, and then, overpowered by her emotions, fell suddenly to the ground, never to rise more—she was dead!

Doctor Payenne has for several days been employed in making, on the Seine, new experiments on his chemical mode of renewing the air in a diving-bell, without the necessity of a supply from without. At one time, he and a companion remained four hours under the water, without any other communication with the surface than some occasional strokes with a hammer, which were used as signs to those engaged above to assist in the management of the apparatus.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Centurion, a line-of-battle ship of 80 guns, is to be launched at the Royal Dockyard, Pembroke, on Friday, the 3rd of May. She is a splendid ship, of nearly 2589 66-94 tons, and will be the 86th vessel added to the navy by that arsenal since its establishment in the year 1813.

We are glad to hear that Rear-Admiral Sir G. F. Seymour has so far recovered from his indisposition as to be enabled to attend the meetings of the Board of Admiralty.

The Admiralty have ordered the surveyor's new steam-frigate, building at Chatham Dockyard, to be called the "Retribution," instead of the "Vatt," as originally intended. We have heard that the proportions of this vessel are exactly those of the steam-sloop Medea, built by Mr. Oliver Lang.

The Sydenham, steam-vessel, was commissioned on Monday, at Woolwich, by Lieut. D. R. B. Mapleton. She will be got ready with the greatest dispatch, and instead of the Lightning, whose crew she will have, will proceed to St. Petersburg, and bring home the British Ambassador, Lord Stuart de Rothsay. She will then go to the Mediterranean, and relieve the Elcote, steam-sloop, Lieut.-Com. W. Hozason, which vessel will come to England and be paid off, having been in commission since October, 1839.

IN DEVONPORT SOUND.—Caledonia, 120; Linnet, packet.

IN HAMOAZE.—San Josef, America; Sylph and Netley, tenders; Constance, steam-tug; Diligence, transport, loading for Deptford and Woolwich; Duck, lighter, loading (victualing stores) from the Royal William yard, for Deptford; Devon lighter.

AT WOOLWICH.—William and Mary, yacht; Black Eagle, steam-yacht; Sydenham, steam-sloop; Lightning, steam-tender; Ruby, steam-tug; Pestonjee Bomanjee, transport.—In the Basin: Dædalus, sloop; Firefly, steam surveying-vessel; Infernal, steam-sloop, ready for the pendant.

DEATH OF ANOTHER FLAG OFFICER.—We have received intimation of the death of Rear-Admiral of the Blue William Furlong Wise, C.B., which event took place on Sunday last at Hoegate-house, Plymouth, after a week's illness. The commission of this gallant officer are—Lieutenant, May 1, 1804; Commander, Nov. 1, 1805; Captain, May 18, 1806; Rear-Admiral (at the promotion in honour of the birth of the Prince of Wales), Nov. 23, 1841. Like most of the flag officers on the list, Admiral Wise was distinguished in early life by his numerous gallant exploits, for the performance of which he obtained rapid promotion. When commanding the Mediator, in 1807, with a detachment of seamen and marines under his orders, he stormed the fort of Sumana. He was also captain of the Granicus at the battle of Algiers. Admiral Wise was universally respected in the neighbourhood of Plymouth. He was nominated a C.B. in 1816. Major-General Sir Robert John Harvey, K.C.B., a distinguished and excellent officer, who is acting on the Staff of Canada, has been added to the list of general officers who are in the receipt of 25s. per diem.

DETACHMENTS FOR CHINA.—The undermentioned detachments of the provisional battalion at Chatham, are held in readiness to embark for China, on or about the 4th inst., on board the transport Java:—18th Regiment, Captain Payne, Ensign Macdonald, Assistant-Surgeon Fraser, and 120 men; 98th Regiment, Lieut. Knox, Ensign Freeson, Ensign Brown, and 138 men.

44th Regiment: a large detachment of this regiment arrived at Gosport, from Winchester, on Monday, and immediately embarked on board the London and Dublin Steam-packet Company's steam-vessel Duke of Cornwall, and sailed for Plymouth. Another detachment will go to Plymouth, in one of the same company's steamers, the latter end of this week, and the remainder of the regiment on Monday next. They will occupy Mount Wise and George's-square barracks, at Devonport. 49th Regiment: this regiment left Portsmouth garrison for Winchester, on Sunday morning. 76th Regiment: a detachment of this regiment embarked on board the City of Limerick, London and Dublin Steam-packet Company's steamer, from the Royal William Victualing-yard, Plymouth, on Monday, and arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday. The other part of the regiment will arrive at Portsmouth from Plymouth in the course of the week, and will do duty in Portsmouth garrison, vice 49th.

The Vernon, 50, Captain Walpole, is ordered from Cork to Sheerness, where her books are to be prepared for paying off.

The Rodney, 92, at Portsmouth, has been fitted with a new stern walk to her ward-room windows, with an improvement added to her quarter galleries, making the Rodney a very handsome and noble-looking ship.

The St. Vincent, 120, Captain Rowley, flag-ship, at Portsmouth, is having her running rigging reeved, preparatory to her going out of harbour to Spithead.

The Sydenham, steam-sloop, Lieutenant-Commander D. R. B. Mapleton, fitting at Woolwich, is to have a complement of 60 men; but orders have been given that none are yet to be entered. She is selected to fetch Lord Stuart de Rothsay from St. Petersburg, instead of the Lightning, in consequence of the latter vessel drawing too much water to go to St. Petersburg.

The America, 50, Captain Hon. J. Gordon, will not be ready for sea at Devonport until the 16th instant.

The Stag, 44, frigate, is to be fitted at Devonport as a divisional ship in the ordinary, in place of the Armada, appropriated as a powder magazine at that port.

PROMOTION.—Lieut. Henry Briggs, to the rank of Commander. **APPOINTMENTS.**—Second Master: George S. Hall to the Sydenham. Clerk in Charge: James T. Rutter, to the Sydenham.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.—MALTA, April 23, 1844.—In Malta Harbour the Queen, 110, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, the Commander-in-Chief. Ceylon, receiving ship, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir L. Curtis, second in command, and Superintendent of Malta Dock-yard; Formidable 84, Devastation, Geyser, and Medea, war-steamer; and Polyphemus, steam-packet, at Gibraltar; the Locust, steam-tender; and the Aleo, steam-packet. At Barcelona: the Scout, 18. On the way to Genoa, from Malta, the Vesuvius, war-steamer. At Tunis: the Belvidera, 38. At Corfu: L'Aigle, 24; and Acheron, steam-packet. At the Piræus of Athens: the Orestes, 18; Savage, 10; Virago, war-steamer, and Beacon, surveying vessel. At the mouth of the river Xanthus: the Warspite, 50. At Smyrna: the Snake, 10. At Constantinople: the Hecla, war-steamer. And at Beyrout: the Tyne, 28.

The trial of Mr. Penrose, late clerk in charge of the Polyphemus, has ended in his condemnation to ten years' hard labour at the public works with a chain on his leg, and no stipend.

POLICE.

MANION-HOUSE.—Two young men, named Hart and Johnson, who were fashionably dressed, and had very much the appearance of medical students, and a little boy named Johnny Britton, who walked between the other two in quality of a little brother, were brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with having made repeated attempts to pick pockets. Richard Tyas, a beadle, who once belonged to the police, and has a pretty extensive knowledge of pickpockets of the metropolis, stated that between twelve and one o'clock in the day he saw the three prisoners, all of whom he knew to be thieves, walking along Cheapside and "trying it on" with the passers by. Hart walked alongside Johnny Britton and contrived to hold a cloak before him to enable him to work at his case without detection, and the little thief, with very amazing skill, made several experiments while Johnson was on the look-out behind. They at last observed that the witness was following them, and they quickly passed out of the street. The witness, however, continued to follow them, and told them that he should give all the officers he should meet notice of their business, and that they had better go over the water to the Borough, where they were well known. Johnson retaliated in strong language, but "little Johnny" scorned the use of words on such an occasion, and made a straightforward blow at the beadle, who received it on his mouth, and speedily showed blood. Every one in the Justice-room was surprised at hearing of the "pluck" of so diminutive an antagonist, but Johnny looked contemptuously at the beadle.—The witness added, that Johnson and Hart showed every disposition to follow up the example of the little "un," but were prevented by the interference of other people. The Lord Mayor: Did you see them attempt to pick pockets? Witness: Yes; the last person they tried was a lady. A constable said he knew the prisoners to be expert and daring thieves. The boy was regularly covered by the other two, and he could whip out a purse as cleverly as a handkerchief. A great deal was done in that way. Britton: That's a lie. You never saw me, not one of you, before, and we're going quietly along about our business when you came up and called us thieves. Why should we stand that sort of rig? We ain't no thieves.—A policeman said he saw the three prisoners upon the beadle, and he took hold of Britton, who, though much the smallest, was certainly the most formidable. They were all known at the station-house.—The Lord Mayor: I have no doubt that Hart and Johnson took about the boy as an instrument with which to commit robberies. I am sorry I cannot send them to the Central Criminal Court for trial, for they are most dangerous. I shall, however, send each of them for three months to Bridewell as rogues and vagabonds.—Johnny Britton: There's 41 3s. 6d. of ourn in the pockets of these here police fellows. They ain't going to have that, are they?—Hart: These fellows ought not to treat us this way.—Johnny Britton: Not a bit of it; I gave these rubbish many a shilling. (Laughter.)—The Lord Mayor:

You are showing us that the officers are pretty correct in their account of you.—Johnny Britton: They ought not to take our money if they meant to go it this way. That ain't fair, I'm sure. After all they didn't see us take anything, and if they did don't we tip 'em to keep 'em quiet. (Laughter.)—The prisoners were then committed to Bridewell. The wretched boy left the bar swearing vengeance against the beadle.

BOW-STREET.—DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—On Thursday this court was crowded to excess at its opening, in consequence of a man, who was deaf and dumb, and believed to be insane, having been secured about nine o'clock in the morning attempting to commit suicide by cutting his throat. The prisoner, when placed at the bar, had a strange wild look about him, but seemed quite unconcerned and listless, which might be attributed to his want of hearing. It appeared that about nine o'clock the prisoner went into the shop of Mr. Stones, hair-dresser, Vere-street, Clare-market, and made signs that he wished to be shaved. His request was complied with, and he left the shop, but returned soon afterwards, and wished to see a sharp razor, which being handed to him he in a moment made a gash at his throat. The barber seized his arm, and held him till he dropped the razor, but not until he had inflicted a wound on the side of the throat, underneath the ear. He struggled violently, but was at length secured. The witness believed he would have cut his throat in another minute if he had not been stopped.—Mr. Hall requested Tyrrell, the gaoler, to examine the prisoner well, which he did, and found a wound on the left side.—Mr. Hall inquired if he was known at all.—Policeman F 31, stated that he had made enquiries and found his name was Thomas Hook; that he resided at Vauxhall, where he had two children, one seven and the other three years old; that he was a gardener to Mr. White, of Vauxhall, had been deaf and dumb from his infancy, carrying a slate about with him to write on, and writing a most beautiful hand, and fondly attached to his children. The death of his wife had caused him to attempt the rash act, and he had left home on Monday morning and had not returned since.—Mr. Hall ordered him to be taken to the Strand Union Workhouse, believing him to be insane. (Considerable excitement prevailed in consequence of a report being spread, that the prisoner was no other than the murderer Dalmas, who is now at large, charged with the murder on Battersea Bridge. Being a total stranger to the neighbourhood, the belief was so much strengthened as to cause the court to be crowded in every part, by the lovers of, and seekers after, the horrible.)

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

MURDER ON BATTERSEA BRIDGE.

On Monday night, between half-past ten and eleven o'clock, a murder was committed on Battersea-bridge. The victim is Mrs. M'Farlane, a widow, late living in the Bridge-road, Battersea, and obtaining a subsistence by keeping a day and Sunday school. The supposed perpetrator of the crime is Augustus Dalmas, a Frenchman, many years connected with some chemical works at Battersea, but who has latterly been employed at a floor-cloth manufactory, at Knightsbridge.

The following particulars relative to the murder have been obtained from authentic sources:—Mrs. Hall, the wife of one of the toll-collectors at Battersea-bridge, was standing at the toll-house which is on the Surrey side, about a quarter to eleven, on Monday night, when the deceased, whom she did not at the moment know, came running up to the gate from off the bridge, and cried out, in a faint voice, "Oh take me home; a man has ill-used me. I've been cut; I've been stabbed." Mrs. Hall asked the deceased where she had been injured, but she could not reply; she grasped Mrs. Hall's right arm convulsively, and was in the act of falling, when another woman, and Hall, the toll-collector, caught her, and let her descend to the ground gently. A cry of "murder" was raised, and Mr. Gooling, the landlord of the Swan tavern, which is close to the bridge, together with several gentlemen who were then in the parlour, ran out, and, with the assistance of the police, raised the deceased from the ground; it was then discovered that there was a gash on the right side of her neck, extending from the windpipe to the right ear, and the blood from this frightful wound was flowing copiously. The deceased was taken into the Swan public house, and laid in the open space in front of the bar, and police-constable Ross went for Mr. Connor. In the interval, Langton, 36 V, who noticed that deceased's life was ebbing fast, asked her who had cut her throat; and the deceased replied, in a faint voice, "Dalmas." The constable said, "Did Dalmas do it?" and the reply was, "Yes." On the arrival of Mr. Connor, who was almost immediately after the questions had been answered, he declared her dead. The wound was found to be about five inches in length, it extended from the windpipe to immediately underneath the right ear. It was a deep gash, and had evidently been inflicted by a razor.

Police-constables 36 and 83 V, having traced out the murderer's lodgings, No. 4, Montpelier-place, Brompton, examined his apartments, and ascertained that he must have visited them after he had committed the murder. He had taken away some articles of property, and left on the table several letters addressed to his daughters, on one of which he threatened to commit suicide. In the course of their inquiries the police ascertained that the deceased and Augusta Dalmas, the murderer's youngest daughter, left home between seven and eight o'clock on Monday evening; that they were met near to Battersea Bridge by Dalmas, who accompanied them to the house of Mrs. Dolley, No. 9, Bolton-place, Upper Church-lane, Chelsea, where he had obtained a situation for his daughter. The girl states, that her father and Mrs. M'Farlane saw her to the door, took her boxes into the passage, and then left her! This was about half-past eight o'clock. The chain of evidence is then broken until about ten o'clock, when a woman saw them together at the foot of the bridge on the Chelsea side.

It having been ascertained that the prisoner had visited Charlotte, who is the second eldest daughter, and is in the service of Mr. Patrick, 18, Montpelier-square, Brompton, Inspectors Busain and Sheppard proceeded thither yesterday afternoon, and those officers gleaned particulars, of which the following is a correct synopsis:—That Dalmas came to her at a quarter past eleven o'clock—about three quarters of an hour after the murder took place. He was so pale and trembled so much that his daughter, who received him on the door step, became exceedingly alarmed, and entreated of him to tell her what was the matter. Her father, in a loud and passionate tone, said, "I have poisoned Mrs. M'Farlane." His daughter dropped on her knees, and, embracing her father, said, "Tell me, oh tell me what you have done? You cannot have done that." He replied "No, I've not poisoned her, but I've given her that which will do for her." The daughter stated that she then caught hold of her father's hand; it was cold, and had an open knife in it, which cut her finger, and it bled profusely. The murderer then took his daughter's finger with his left hand, raised his right, in which the knife was, but giving her finger a violent wrench, he dropped it, and darted from her. Since that time he has not been heard of. He is described as being fifty years of age, five feet six inches in height, dark hair, bald in the front of the head, has a deep scar on his forehead, small square cut whiskers, and is supposed to be dressed in a black surtout coat, black velvet waistcoat, with blue glass buttons, black stock, and rather broad-brimmed hat.

A most melancholy occurrence has happened in connection with this dreadful affair. Caroline, the eldest daughter of the murderer, who is in service at No. 2, Halkin-place, Belgrave-square, was incautiously made acquainted with the dreadful occurrence, and has since become a maniac.

THE INQUEST.—On Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, Mr. Carter, the coroner for the eastern division of the county of Surrey, opened a court at the Swan and Magpie Tavern, at the foot of Battersea Bridge, for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances attendant upon the death of Mrs. Sarah Eleanor M'Farlane, aged 43 years. The jury proceeded to No. 13, Bridge-road, Battersea, the late residence of the deceased, and viewed the body, which had been left untouched since death. Upon their return, a number of witnesses were examined, amongst whom were the two daughters of the supposed murderer, who deposed to the facts detailed above. The enquiry lasted until near 9 o'clock, when a majority of the jury being of opinion that further evidence was required, the coroner adjourned the inquest until Monday next.

ALARMING FIRE AT WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.—On Tuesday morning, shortly after six o'clock, the inhabitants of Woolwich were alarmed by the ringing of the dockyard fire-bell. Upon making inquiry it was ascertained that a serious fire had broken out in the pitch-room, immediately underneath the boatswain's store-room, in the heart of the yard. Six engines having arrived, the fire was extinguished, after having completely charred the interior of the lower part of the building. A hole was broken in the wall, and the valuable government stores were thus prevented from falling a sacrifice to the fury of the flames. The military and the workmen in the yard rendered essential service in preventing the extension of the fire, which, had it broken out at midnight, might have proved of a most calamitous character.

FATAL WAGON ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday an inquest was held before Mr. Higgs, at the Red Lion, Princes-street, Westminster, on the body of William M'Loughlin, aged eight years. It appeared that the deceased lived with his parents in Palmer's-village. On Friday evening, about six o'clock, he got into Parliament-street just at the time a timber carriage belonging to Mr. Thickbroom, of Millbank-street, was passing along. The driver suddenly perceived his horses stop, and on looking round saw the deceased under one of the wheels. He was taken to a surgeon, and afterwards to the hospital; but he died from the effects of the internal injuries the same night. It is supposed he was running across the road, but the driver did not appear to be blameable. Verdict, "Accidental death."

SUDDEN DEATH IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—On Friday last, one of the vergers of Westminster Abbey, named Samuel Phillpotts, aged 50, was engaged in showing some individuals the monuments, &c., contained in the sacred edifice, when suddenly he ejaculated, "Oh!" and fell speechless. He was immediately conveyed to the Westminster Hospital, where the usual means were adopted in order to produce re-animation, but without effect. The medical gentlemen who attended him gave it as their opinion, that death had been caused by a fit of apoplexy.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—Last week, George Smith, a chimney-sweeper, was hired to sweep the steam engine flues at Sir H. Meux's brewhouse, Tottenham-court-road. It appears that the boy was often employed there, and that he had finished his work, when he was attracted by the motion of the steam engine. He ventured to touch a rapidly revolving wheel, when he was instantly drawn in and torn limb from limb, his head falling one way, and his arms another. The greatest precaution had been taken to prevent any one from walking heedlessly into the machinery, but the blame rests on those who admitted a lad between 17 and 18 years of age into the premises, in violation of the act of 3rd and 4th Victoria, chapter 85. If the boy had not been called in to do an illegal act, he would in all probability not have been there at all, and he would not have wandered into the gloomy precincts of the engine. The offenders have all rendered themselves liable to the penalty of £10, for allowing any one under 21 years of age to enter the flue.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—Nos. XVI.—XVII.

MR. SMYTHE, M. P.

Since the unfortunate affair of the duel between Colonel Fawcett and Captain Munro, the British public have evinced a most praise-



MR. SMYTHE.

worthy feeling of indignation and horror against those heartless and degrading exhibitions of recklessness of life which are far too frequent amongst those who are looked to as examples of moderation and virtue, and who, although they scorn a mean action, are willing to perpetrate a murder in the name of honour. This current of feeling merely shows how prone men are to let the substance flit by whilst they are vainly endeavouring to catch the shadow; and yet it is only when their victim lies panting or breathless at their feet that they can see, as in a glass, the loathsome charnel house, which, in their sinful impetuosity, they delusively believe to be a hall of diamonds. Such, however, is the realization of the sickly dream, to which your "man of honour" is exposed. That fine and spirited creature, who an hour since was warmed and actuated by the kindest and most manly feelings of which humanity is susceptible

is suddenly reduced beneath the level of the brute creation, by some paltry taunt, perhaps, or idle lie, or despicable insinuation, and which, if not blinded by passion, or emanating from any other source, he would be disposed to regard as a piece of low blackguardism, utterly beneath the notice of a respectable member of society. We have been led into this train of observation by a recent occurrence, in which the subject of our present sketch took a prominent part. In last week's paper, it was our painful duty to record a scene which took place in the British House of Commons between Mr. Smythe and another honourable member of that assembly, and which, but for the dignified manner in which it was put a stop to by the collective wisdom, we would have thought was being enacted in the more congenial atmosphere of an American provincial Legislature. We are far from saying that Mr. Smythe is an unruly or ill-conducted man—quite the contrary; he appears to be, and we have no doubt he is, a very amiable and well disposed young gentleman; but such is the tyrant custom of society, that even this refined, and educated, and humanized specimen of humanity is obliged to assume the aspect of an ogre, and appear willing to imbrue his hands in the blood of a fellow man, whilst, with his natural dispositions, he would risk his life to save the worthless existence of a hound or horse. Our readers cannot forget the cartel sent by Mr. Smythe to Mr. Roebuck, the member for Bath, inviting him to meet him in a deadly conflict, in order that some real or imaginary slight might be avenged in a way that the world would applaud. This, we regret to say, is anything but a wholesome or creditable state of society; and yet we would not be supposed to bear hard on Mr. Smythe, for we are willing to make allowance for his sense of honour and youth, and strong temptations, and we speak "more in sorrow than in anger" when we allow ourselves to condemn him at all. We will not say that at a moment's notice Mr. Smythe would undertake "the command of the Channel fleet," as was humorously observed of another great civilian; but we have no doubt whatever that in a good cause—in the cause of his country—the same spirit which he evinced on the occasion which we have here reprobated, would impel him to fire a mine or lead a forlorn hope.

Mr. Smythe is above the common height, but slightly built, and having all the easy gracefulness of an accomplished gentleman. His age, we should say, is somewhere about thirty, although perhaps he looks younger. He is the eldest son of Viscount Strangford, and was elected for the borough of Canterbury in the year 1840, on the retirement of Lord Albert Conyngham.

MR. FERRAND, M. P.

So much public attention has been of late directed towards the parliamentary conduct and speeches of Mr. Ferrand, the Member for Knaresborough, that we have been induced, at the request of a number of our subscribers, and contrary to our general rule, to give his portrait for the second time. The sketch now presented is considered to be a good likeness of the original, of whom it is unnecessary that we should, on the present occasion, say much, having in the 7th number of this paper given a biographical sketch of him, with such comments on his personal style and deportment, as well as his political tendencies, as appeared to us to convey a correct description of our subject. Mr. Ferrand's popularity in the manufacturing districts was sometime ago exceedingly great, but whether it has been impaired by the recent resolutions of the House of Commons, in which his charges against Sir James Graham and Mr. Hogg were voted

"unfounded and calumnious," there has been as yet no opportunity of testing. One thing, however, he may be assured of, that the public will in future expect from him a greater degree of moderation in



MR. FERRAND.

tone and temper, and a greater respect for the feelings, as well as consideration for the failings of others.

MAY.—A SONNET.

Month of the nightingale, and rival birds,
Who out of her sweet honey-breathing mouth
Would steal or echo all its music-words,
Thou'rt here again, once more from the soft south,
Where thou sojourning hast been since the time
Thou last wert banish'd from our fickle clime!
Yes! yes—thou com'st again as fresh in charms,
As e'er we do remember thee invest—
The very rustling of thy pinions warms
And wakes all Nature from a sullen rest!
Thou art like Hope unto an aching heart
Which often bidden by Despair to go—
Will but awhile (and then but seem) depart—
Returning soon new solace to bestow!*

W.

* The ill-requited May that bears no thought
Of last year's wrongs, in memory, but strews
From out her charitable lap untir'd,
Her blessings o'er this thankless, thoughtless bubble!—Old Play.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD IRELAND.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S HOUSE AT YOUGHAL.

The town of Youghal, which is prettily situated on the banks of the Blackwater, in the south of Ireland, contains several interesting remains of former days; amongst which, there is none more deserving of a visit, or more worthy of being made known than the whilom residence of the once courted, admired, and celebrated, but unfortunate Sir Walter Raleigh. It presents the ordinary appearance of the comfortable manor-house of the Elizabethan era, though it was originally a collegiate establishment, consisting of a warden, fellows, and singing men, founded in the year 1464. In the 17th century, Sir George Carew Lord President of Munster, resided here, and repaired and altered it to its present appearance. In the year 1603, Sir Walter Raleigh came into possession of it, and afterwards sold his interest to Sir Richard Boyle, afterwards Earl of Cork. It is now the residence of Colonel Faunt, who has given it the name of Myrtle Grove, and with judgment and good taste has made any alterations or repairs subservient to, or in keeping with, the character of the building. The walls are nearly five feet in thickness; the exterior is wainscoted all through with Irish oak, in good preservation.



RALEIGH'S HOUSE.

The panels in the drawing-room are elegantly carved, and the chimney-piece is a *chef d'œuvre* of its kind, of dark polished oak, from the floor to the ceiling, presenting a rich and elaborate specimen of curious carving, with various quaint and grotesque devices and ornaments. The roof is also of Irish oak, which appears to have successfully resisted the hand of time. Creepers run up to a considerable height on the outside of the building, and in front and around, are gardens neatly laid out, in which are some very luxuriant myrtles—and hence it has derived its name. It is said that within the precincts of these gardens, Sir Walter first planted the potatoe which he brought from South America. The stranger visiting this retired and interesting spot is struck with the silence and quietude that reigns around, and almost involuntarily gives the reins to his imagination, to muse over the eventful life of this extraordinary man, and depicts him moralizing on the hollowness and treachery of camps and courts, or projecting in his restless and enterprising mind some new voyage to distant climes to return covered with evanescent riches and renown—but the melancholy reality of his last days breaks in upon the dream, and sends the visitor away with a feeling of sadness and regret.

"The paths of glory lead but to the grave."



ROYAL ACADEMY—PRIZE SCULPTURE.

ROYAL ACADEMY PRIZE SCULPTURE.

For this beautiful bas-relief, 7 feet by 4 feet 6 inches, Mr. Edward B. Stephens received the gold medal at the last distribution of prizes at the Royal Academy. It is an exquisitely classic composition, representing the celebrated battle of the Centaurs and the Lapithæ—

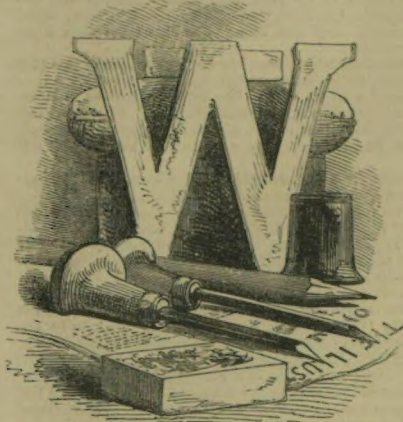
To justify his threat, he thrusts aside
The crowd of Centaurs, and redeems the bride.

The monster nought reply'd; for words were vain,
And deeds could only deeds unjust maintain;
But answers with his hand; and forward press'd,
With blows redoubled on his face and breast.
An ample goblet stood, of antic mould,
And rough with figures of the rising gold,
The hero snatch'd it up, and toss'd it in air
Full at the front of the fowl ravisher.

OVID'S *Metamorphoses*—Book xii.

HISTORY OF WOOD-ENGRAVING.

(Continued from page 274.)



HEALTHIER book-buyers appear from about 1616 to 1650, to have chiefly indulged their taste in neat little books, from small 8vo. size to 16mos. ornamented with frontispieces, or title-pages, delicately engraved on copper, while the thin 4to. pamphlets, story-books, and such like, of the same period, intended for a different class of purchasers, were generally printed on vile paper, and illustrated with no less vile wood cuts—as if

every printer had been “his own artist.” The following extracts, relative to wood-engraving, from John Bates’s “Mysteries of Nature and Art,” London, 1635, give a curious account of the art as known and practised in England at that period:—

“THE MANNER OF ENGRAVING IN WOOD.—The figures that are to be carved, or graven, in wood, must first be drawn, traced, or pasted upon the wood, and afterwards all the other standing of the wood, except the figure, must be cut away with the little narrow pointed knives made for the purpose. The working is far more tedious and difficult than the working in brass; first, because you must cut twice or thrice to take out one stroke, and when you have cut it so that it may be picked out, yet if you have not a great care in picking it out, you may break out a part of your work, which may deface it. Secondly, because that, in cross-hatches, you must stand picking, so that it would weary one to see one’s work go so slowly on; yet a good resolution may in time overcome these and other difficulties that attend thereupon; and for those inconveniences, an artist may find in the practice thereof, this is one commodity he shall gain; he shall be private in his designs, for he himself may print them when they are cut, nor shall they be exposed to the view of every stationer that frequent the houses of common, whereby one receiveth much injury and vexation.

“OF THE CHOICE OF WOOD TO CUT IN.—Box is the best; but walnut-tree, beech, maple, or any hard, close, and well-seasoned wood may serve: let it be cut out and planed an inch thick, and in pieces according as the bigness of your figures do require.

“OF DRAWING YOUR FIGURES UPON WOOD.—Having whitened one side of your wood, blacken or redden the blank side of your figure, as I have taught in the Art of Painting, and with a little stick, or swallow’s quill, trace or draw over the strokes of your figure.

“OF PASTING YOUR FIGURES UPON WOOD.—Note, that you must not whiten over the wood when you intend to paste the figures, for that will make that your figure shall pill off; only see the wood be well planed, then wipe over the drawn, or printed side of your figure, with gum tragant dissolved in fair water, and clap it, even and smooth, upon your wood, and let it dry thoroughly; then wet it a little all over, and fret off the paper gently, until you can see perfectly every stroke of your figure; then let it dry again, and when it is thoroughly dried, fall to cutting or carving; beware you fret not the figure away in any part when you are fretting it.

“THE MANNER OF PRINTING YOUR WOODEN PIECES.—In the following book of “Extravagants” I have taught how to make printing-ink of sundry colours, to which I refer you; you must also have some wool bound up in a piece of sheep’s leather; also a roller, smooth and even, which must have a piece of cotton baize rolled hard twice about it; first wet the paper you would print upon, with a sponge wet with alum-water, then take some of the kinds of ink, and put it upon the leather, and lightly clap it all over the print; then put the paper that you wet upon it, and roll it hard on with the roller, and it is done.”

From these extracts it might be safely concluded—even if there were no wood-cuts of the period in existence to abundantly prove the fact—that the art of wood-engraving was then at a very low ebb in England; and from books containing wood-cuts, published in countries where it had formerly been most successfully cultivated, it does not appear to have been in a much better condition. For one professing to reveal the “Mysteries of Nature and Art,” John Bates appears to have had but an imperfect insight into the *arcana* of wood-engraving—one of the principal of which is, to have the subject distinctly drawn on the block. As he does not allude to the method of making a drawing directly on the block by means of a pen or a pencil, it would seem that he was ignorant of the process of drawing on wood; the sum of his revelations on the subject consisting of instructions how to make a clumsy tracing or transfer on the block from a drawing or engraving, and how, when the cut is finished, to take impressions by means of a roller. His idea of the “commodity” of the art appears to have been on a par with his knowledge of its practice. He represents wood-engraving as being “far more tedious and difficult than the working in brass”—by which latter expression he means the usual copperplate-engraving, not engraving in brass in relief for the purpose of printing like a wood-cut—and yet to compensate for those inconveniences it has “one commodity,” namely, that the *artist*, who is so skilful as to be able to place a subject on the block by tracing or transferring, may engrave it or print it himself without exposing it to the view of inquisitive booksellers, who are always poking about in printing-offices, and engraver’s work-shops, or, to speak in modern *Italianate* phrase, *studios*, for, now-a-days, all who have the slightest pretensions to art have “cut the Shop.” John Bates, indeed, seems to have mistaken the only peculiar commodity which wood-engraving, according to his own account of it, possesses over “working in brass; and that is the facility with which a person who is no artist, may make a tracing or a transfer on wood; for an artist may work on a copper-plate in private, and also take proofs of his work by means of a roller, as well as an amateur may work on and take proofs of a wood-block. A collection of “privately, [and primitively] printed” amateur wood-cuts of the time of Charles I., engraved from tracings or transfers after the method of John Bates, would unquestionably display all the characteristics of “rough proofs.”

The best wood-cuts, designed and executed about the middle of the sixteenth century, are to be found in a little book of devotion, the subject of which is Christ’s Passion, first printed at Antwerp, in Latin, French, Spanish, and Flemish, about 1646. It was published at a small price—being chiefly intended as a help to the devotion of the poorer classes—and an immense number of copies were circulated, probably in a manner similar to the works issued by modern tract societies, thirty thousand of the Latin and Flemish editions having been printed before those in French and Spanish appeared. There are forty cuts in the book, and many of them contain both the mark of the designer, A. S., and that of the engraver, I. S. I. The drawing of those cuts is extremely bold and free, and will in this respect bear

a comparison with most of the cuts, of a similar character, of the preceding century; but though they are not badly engraved, for the time, yet the style in which they are executed is not worthy of the design. These are said to have been drawn by a Flemish artist named Salterte, who had been a pupil of Rubens.

The latter half of the sixteenth century is remarkable for its dearth of artists. It would indeed be difficult to name a painter or a sculptor of genius who flourished in that period. It would seem as if the old sources of inspiration had become exhausted, and that new ones had not yet been discovered; for whether old time-hallowed subjects or scenes of every day life were depicted, the same want of imagination and of natural sentiment is generally perceptible in all. It was the reign of absurd fashion, and the “Grand Monarque” was Louis XIV., whose full-length portrait—representing him wearing a huge periwig, high-heeled shoes, and the order of the Holy Ghost, and standing in an attitude between the posture of a dancing master in the first position, and the “parade” of a master of fence,—may well stand as the emblem of the kind of art which flourished in his age. At such a period, when good drawing, skilful composition, and natural expression are so rarely to be found in the higher productions of art, it would be unreasonable to look for excellence in wood-engraving. Its productions indeed were then of the very meanest character,—feeble and puerile in design, and coarse or dryly laboured in execution,—in short, they are truly “wooden cuts.” A fair specimen of the state of wood-engraving at that period is afforded by the “curious sculptures” which enrich the “precious old quarto” editions of “Reynard the Fox,” “Sir

Bevis of Southampton,” “Robin Hood,” and other pleasant histories of the same kind, which appeared between 1670 and 1700, and by the perversely graceless head and tail-pieces which appear as ornaments in other books of the same time. It would appear that the professional wood-engravers were chiefly employed on the execution of such ornaments; while the more wildly daring illustrations of the pleasant histories—“sold with large allowance to chapmen and others who attend fairs,”—were mostly the productions of untutored genius. Until a comparatively recent period, indeed, it was not unusual for country printers to engrave themselves such wood-cuts as they might occasionally require for the illustration of tale or history. When Dr. Franklin first began business as a printer in America, he was accustomed to engrave both his own wood-cuts and copper-plates.

The two cuts given below will afford an idea of the general style of wood-engraving which prevailed in England from the reign of Charles II., to the commencement of that of George I. They are copied from a little book with the following title:—“The Pious Youth’s Recreation; containing a Pleasant Historical Relation of the Families of Riches and Poverty, Godliness and Labour. Illustrated with a variety of Pictures suited to their several occasions. London: printed and sold by B. Harris, at the Golden Boar’s Head, in Gracechurch-street, in 1711. Price 6d. stitched, 8d. bound.” This little book, which appears to have escaped the notice of all book-collectors and bibliographers, is, in “matter, form, and style,” worthy of the genius and piety of John Bunyan, and deserves to be reprinted in the present day. The first cut which we give from it occurs at page 21, and represents



PORTRAIT OF CAPTAIN CORAM—FROM HOGARTH’S PICTURE.

Riches with his wife and children walking out, accompanied by his chaplain and the lady’s maid. It may here be observed, by the way, that in the opinion of Dr. John Echard, who wrote in 1670, the disparaging treatment which the chaplain often met with in gentlemen’s families—his being seated near “my cousin Abigail” at meals, and being presented with her to the little vicarage—contributed not a little to bring both the clergy and religion itself into the contempt and disregard in which they were held at that period.



RICHES WALKING OUT.

Now Riches having a large house
And several miles of land,
Maintain’d a numerous family
To be at his command.

The next cut, which occurs at page 23, represents the consequences of the imprudent marriage of Miss Delicacy, the daughter of Riches, and in temper “most like her mother, Jezebel.”

And when her mother would prefer
A match to raise her fame,
She took her father’s serving man,
One Proud, al by name.
Like dogs and cats they liv’d some time
In restless anxiety,
And had one only daughter born,
Whose name was Infamy.



DAUGHTER OF RICHES AND HER HUSBAND QUARRELLING.

About this time, 1710, and for many years afterwards, wood-engravers appear to have been accustomed to engrave subjects, both ornamental and illustrative, on type-metal, in relief, in the same manner as on wood, for the purpose of being printed with letter-press. There indeed appears reason to believe that several of the ornamental head and tail pieces which appear in the books printed by Tonson and Watts, between 1713 and 1720, were executed in this manner, by Edward Kirkall. Many of those ornaments are executed in a clear and de-

licate style, and prove that the engraver was expert in the mechanism of his profession. Kirkall, who was also a copper-plate engraver, published, between 1722 and 1724, twelve chiaro-scuros, engraved on copper, with a sepia tint printed over them from a wood-block. In 1722, Tonson and Watts published the first edition of "Croxall's Æsop's Fables," with cuts, probably engraved either by Kirkall or under his superintendence, but whether on wood or on type-metal, it is not easy to determine. To the conclusion that they were engraved on wood, from the assumed greater facility of execution on wood than on type-metal, some of the cuts themselves present a very material objection in the fact of certain little marks and flaws being discoverable, which can only be satisfactorily accounted for by supposing that the subjects were engraved on type-metal. Those cuts, whether executed on wood or on metal, are certainly better than any that had been previously printed as illustrations of Æsop, and most decidedly superior to all that appeared subsequently, till the time of Thomas Bewick.

John Baptist Jackson, who was probably a pupil of Kirkall, was certainly one of the best wood-engravers of his time, notwithstanding that his contemporary, John Michael Papillon, a French wood-engraver, mentions him in a disparaging manner, "as having acquired an insipid taste, not above the little mosaics on snuff-boxes, and surcharging his works with ornaments, which, though delicately executed, were deficient in effect." Jackson, probably from want of encouragement in his own country, visited Paris, about 1726, where he appears to have remained for about five years. He at first was employed by Papillon, but, having left him, he, according to the account of the latter, "went the round of the printing-offices in Paris, and was obliged to engrave his cuts without order, and to offer them for almost nothing; and many of the printers, profiting by his distress, supplied themselves amply with his cuts." Jackson afterwards went to Venice, where at first he appears to have been chiefly employed in executing ornamental cuts for the printers. In an Italian translation of "Suetonius's Lives of the Twelve Cæsars," printed at Venice, in 1738, the ornamented border of the title-page is of his engraving; and in the same year he engraved a chiaro-scurio, "Christ Taken Down from the Cross," from a painting by Rembrandt, then in the possession of Joseph Smith, Esq., the British Consul at Venice, but now in the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square, to which it was bequeathed by the late Sir George Beaumont. Between 1738 and 1742, when living at Venice, he also engraved twenty-seven large chiaro-scuros, chiefly from paintings by Titian, J. Bassano, Tintoret, and Paul Veronese. The best of those chiaro-scuros is that representing the Martyrdom of St. Peter Dominicus, from the celebrated painting of Titian; most of the others are but inferior productions, and will not bear a comparison with the chiaro-scuros engraved in the sixteenth century from designs by Andrea Mantegna, Raffaele, Parmegiano, and other Italian painters. It appears that Jackson was induced to engrave those chiaro-scuros from the encouragement of three English gentlemen—Mr. Frederick, Mr. Lethuillier, and Mr. Smith, the Consul; who also procured him a subscription for the set, which when finished were published in a large folio volume.

It does not appear that Jackson on his return to England resumed the ordinary business of a wood-engraver, to which, as it was chiefly confined to the cutting of mere ornaments, he might think himself superior after having engraved his large chiaro-scuros. From a work entitled "An Essay on the Invention of Engraving and Printing in Chiaro-Oscuro," published in Jackson's name, in 1754, it appears that he was then living at Battersea, and that he was endeavouring to render his skill in engraving, and his knowledge of printing in colours available for the purpose of printing paper-hangings. The book contains eight prints; four of them are chiaro-scuros, and the other four are printed in colours, in imitation of coloured drawings. They are inferior to his other works of the same kind executed at Venice; and they appear worse, than they otherwise would, in consequence of the paper on which they are printed having become stained by the oil with which the colours had been mixed.

John Michael Papillon, the best French wood-engraver of his time, an enthusiastic admirer of his art, and the first person who wrote a work expressly treating of its history and practice, was born at Paris in 1698. Both his grandfather and his father were wood-engravers, but the business of the latter at the time of John Michael's birth was chiefly confined to engraving blocks for printing paper-hangings. In this branch of the art young Papillon appears also to have been chiefly employed until the decease of his father, which happened in 1723. Both father and son also acted as paper-hangers, as we learn from the following passage in the younger Papillon's "Triaté de la Gravure en Bois":—"When young, being engaged with my father in going almost every day to hang rooms with our papers, I was, some time in 1719 or 1720, at the village of Bagneux, at a Monsieur de Greder's, a Swiss captain, who had a pretty house there. After I had papered a small room for him, he ordered me to cover the shelves of his library with paper in imitation of Mosaic. One day after dinner he surprised me reading a book, which occasioned him to show me some very old ones which he had borrowed of one of his friends, a Swiss officer, that he might examine them at his leisure. We talked about the figures which they contained, and of the antiquity of wood-engraving; and what follows is a description of those ancient books as I wrote it before him, and as he was so kind as to explain and dictate to me."

It is necessary to observe here that the description which Papillon says he wrote out from the explanation and dictation of Mons. de Greder, relates to a series of wood-cuts—which no person has ever since seen, and no previous writer on bibliography, or art, had ever mentioned—pretended to have been executed in Italy, about 1285, by two twins, named Alexander Alberic Cunio, and Isabella Cunio. Between their fourteenth and sixteenth years. The subjects related to the conquests of Alexander the Great; and the youthful amateurs, after the manner of artists in the time of Papillon, had engraved their names, with the customary "Pinxt. et Sculpit." at the bottom of the cuts. It appears that the interesting memoranda which Papillon made from a personal inspection of those cuts, and from De Greder's explanation, were mislaid for upwards of thirty-five years, but that he was so lucky as to find them before the publication of his great work on the History and Practice of Wood-engraving, which appeared, in two volumes octavo, in 1766, and to which he added a Supplement, in 1768. It is needless here to enter into any lengthy refutation of Papillon's account of those ancient wood-cuts; it is sufficient to declare that a more trumpery story was never palmed upon the world, notwithstanding that it is embalmed as a piece of authentic history, in "Otley's Inquiry into the Early History of Engraving," and in the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana"—article, "Wood-engraving." As an excuse for Papillon, it may be urged that he had been insane in the interval between his conversation with De Greder and the publication of his book, and that as he was a man of weak intellect, but of great enthusiasm on the subject of his art, he may, in good faith, have told for truth that which he had only imagined, or which had been imposed on his credulity for truth, by a retired Swiss Captain, whose want of active employment might occasionally tempt him to indulge in that species of impious fraud vulgarly called "hoaxing." Be this as it may, Mr. Otley and the writer in the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana" have most certainly got a "bargain."

After the death of his father, Papillon appears to have applied himself more particularly to designing and engraving small cuts for "book-work." He engraved with great neatness, and had a better knowledge of the effect to be attained in wood-cuts, by skilful contrasts of black and white, than any other wood-engraver of his time. He died in 1776; and from the period of his decease, until within very recent times, when it received an impulse from England, wood-engraving made no progress in France.

(To be continued.)

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE RACE FOR THE CHESTER CUP.

let not broils
Ferment from social cups.—PHILIPS.

It will be in the memory of most of our readers, that in 1843 dire disputes, and sore dissatisfaction, arose both out of the preliminaries and process of the Chester Cup. It is, perhaps, the most amiable philosophy to let bygones be bygones when they relate to unpleasant reminiscences, but if but for the sake of contrast we could not avoid this allusion. True, out of the speculations on the great handicap disposed of on Wednesday last, some matter of suspicion and controversy grew, but as the issue approached the storm and clouds vanished, and gave promise of the brilliant result that followed. A series of transcendent weather brought us to the merry May meeting common to the Rhodde, which, for several seasons, has steadily advanced in popularity both as a pleasure rendezvous, and one whereat no lack of sterling business can be complained of. For the Cup a field of horses had been in the market since the declaration of the acceptances, which ensured large profits to the takers round—the party for whose especial behoof the great sporting handicaps have been established. The committees by whom the leading provincial races are managed, have come to the conclusion that their meetings cannot advance without the aid of the "legs," and therefore they have got up for them these sops, under the guise of handicaps, and hereby the scheme of betting is, as nearly as human ingenuity might adopt a plan for the relish of human credulity, reduced to a certainty of winning in favour of the bold, whom Fortune loves to succour. To show the working of the system from the instance in hand, for the Chester Trades' Cup in the present season, at least five-and-twenty horses have been backed; considerably more might here be said, but for the sake of our argument this lot is ample enough. Suppose, therefore, that the book-maker laid the odds of £100 against each of them, he would lose £700 by the winner, the Red Deer (whose price was 7 to 1 at starting, and he has only recently appeared in the market), and win £2400 by the other twenty-four, leaving a balance in his favour of £1700. There are worse handicaps in the world than "legging," when it is carried on with spirit, and a good capital—of credit.

On Tuesday Chester races commenced with a good muster; but it remained for the following day—our especial festival—to gather together the greatest multitude ever known within the ancient walls of that most ancient cities. It was roasting hot with dust and sunshine, and confusion enough to carry by *coup de main* the hearts of the holiday people, and sufficient excuse, nay, obligation, for a big drink upon Father Mathew himself had he been present—if he wasn't, the worse was his luck. The noble arena between the city walls and the Dee, on which the course is situated, was populous with all degrees of humanity—a motley but a noble sight. Soon after four the field for the Cup was duly telegraphed, amounting to twenty-six, among them being some of the best horses in England. The office of starter was undertaken by Lord George Bentinck, and of course filled in a most workmanlike manner. Having written the name of each jockey on a slip of paper, he mixed them together in a hat, observed they all drew, and had their places thereon indicated—whether in the front or rear rank—the narrowness of the course making it necessary to start so large a field in two divisions. That start was perfect—the whole body of horses going off as if put in motion by machinery. The moment the signal flag fell, the pigmy on Red Deer sent in his spurs, cleared his horses, made running as hard as he could split, and thus continuing from end to end, won by at least a dozen lengths—as shown in our sketch of the race. Alice Hawthorn was second—and Nutwith last, having broken down, in which he was joined by Vakeel and the Broken Down. Celeste threw her rider, and then ran against a post, and threw a summer-set herself. Bramble was stopped as soon as it was evident the Red Deer was safe, or he would have been not far from second. It was, of course, no race—but rather a Red Deer hunt, the field appearing to chase the leader—without, however, the remotest chance of catching him. It was the hollowest thing ever done by an infant of 4 stone over such a course as that at Chester—and two circuits of it to boot.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—To dilate upon the quotations in the betting on the Chester Cup, now that it has become a "matter of history," would be mere waste of space; we need only point to the change in the premiership, as a proof that those who selected Bramble as the nag of the Goodwood stable, had been put on the wrong scent. For the Derby the two cracks were in immense favour: all the five to two and four to one that could be got were taken eagerly, and there is not a shadow of doubt that both will be much better favourites. At the close no good man, unless he wanted to hedge, would lay above 9 to 4 against Crocky's horse, or more than 7 to 2 agst. honest John. The other favourites at a discount, and the field daily getting weaker.

CHESTER CUP.

6 to 1 agst Red Deer (t)	20 to 1 agst Roscius	20 to 1 agst Everton
7 to 1 — Bramble	20 to 1 — Pharaoh	20 to 1 — Rowland (t)
8 to 1 — Pagan	20 to 1 — Alice Hawthorn (t)	30 to 1 — Tactia
15 to 1 — Nutwith (t)	20 to 1 — Freedom	

DERBY.

9 to 4 agst Rattan	25 to 1 agst Orlando	50 to 1 agst Akbar
7 to 5 — The Ugly Buck	25 to 1 — Bay Momus (t)	60 to 1 — Imaum and
12 to 1 — Leander	40 to 1 — Lancet	Assay
20 to 1 — Campanero (t)	40 to 1 — Qui Tam	

OAKS.

The Margravine filly is declared not to start.

THURSDAY.

Three-fourths of the ring at Chester, and business so flat, that a statement of the market prices is all that we are called upon to give.

DERBY.

12 to 1 agst Col. Peel's lot	2 to 1 agst Rattan (off)	20 to 1 agst Campanero (t)
(off to t)	6 to 2 — Ugly Buck (off)	14 to 1 — Orlando (t20 to 1)

ST. LEGER.

20 to 1 agst Ithuriel (off to t)

THE THAMES REGATTA.

Thursday last, the annual meeting of the members of this club, was held at the British Hotel, Cockspur-street, for the purpose of announcing the prizes for the ensuing year, and other business. The chair was taken shortly before five o'clock by Mr. Bishop, President, who addressed the meeting, observing that at the last meeting, the fullest hopes were held out respecting very considerable patronage being bestowed on the club. (Hear, hear.) He rejoiced at being able to state, that Lord Castlereagh had consented to become President, and that the Lord Mayor had handsomely offered his patronage, and expressed his intention of attending the regatta, accompanied by all the civic authorities. (Hear, and applause.) The chairman, after some further important details, observed that it had been determined to fix the regatta to take place on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd of June. This course, after much consideration, has been adopted, as a dispute had taken place between the club and the one connected with that at Henley, which had also fixed their regatta to take place at the same period. He hoped that some arrangement would be made to prevent the two from being held at the same time. (Hear, hear.)

The chairman then announced the following prizes:—The gold challenge cup, the silver challenge-cup (both for gentlemen), the pair oar silver cups, the challenge scullers' cup, the landmen's sweepstakes, the prize wherry, the fifty sovs. prize, ten pair oars, the thirty sovs. prize, ten scullers, coat and badge; £100, for four-oared gigs, open to all, excepting those connected with the Thames; fifty sovs. similar race; the gentlemen's eight-oared match, as usual. All prizes, with the exception of £100 and £50, are similar to those contended for last year.

Several subscriptions were then announced, and entered among them were sums received from several of the metropolitan and other aquatic clubs. Some other business of no importance was then gone through, and the meeting separated. As the further details were given under the Aquatic head in a recent number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, it is not now necessary to repeat them.

It is to be hoped that the Henley Club will postpone their regatta, and not wilfully spoil the metropolitan sports.

CRICKET.—The arrival of the month of May usually is regarded as the period at which the manly and purely English game of cricket is introduced for the season, but the unprecedented fine weather which April has been favoured has, in the present year, induced an earlier commencement of play than heretofore. Already have many of the members of the two universities begun their matches, whilst several of the clubs in the vicinity of the metropolis have, during the last few weeks, been at practice. At Oxford, we learn that two new clubs have been formed, the one by the gentlemen of Exeter, and the other by the gentlemen of Wadham. A new ground has been laid down for the former on Cowley Marsh, at a very considerable expense; and the Wadham members have made a ground on the northern side of the city. From appearances it would seem that cricket will be more patronised and more followed at the two universities than in any preceding season. Indeed, so general has the game become, not merely in England, but in all parts of the known world, that it has assumed an interest and an importance little anticipated half a century since. It is not, therefore, that the preparations for play have been confined to our universities, for we find that in every district where it has been heard of, the members of the different clubs have entered the field. In addition to the matches which are ordinarily played at the universities between the various colleges, we hear that arrangements are in progress for contests with the far-famed Mirelbone Club.

AQUATICS.—Newell, who defeated the five Flemish men in the late celebrated contest, is considered to be the third man as to rowing powers on the river; he having been defeated by the late champion of the Thames, Charles Campbell, and also by Coombes, who accompanied him to Ostend. Since the retirement of Campbell, Coombes has been looked upon as the champion of the river. He has already beaten Newell twice.

DEATH OF ANOTHER STEEPLE-CHASER.—The horse St. Botolph's, the property of Mr. Stokes, which ran at the Tenby steeple-chase on the 8th ult., and subsequently in a private steeple-chase at Haverfordwest, which it won, died a few days since from inflammation, the supposed consequence of a cold caught after the last race.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA AND CHINA.

We have received Calcutta papers of the 14th, and Bombay papers and correspondence to the 13th of March, inclusive, brought by the Bentinck, which reached Suez on the 12th of April; they were brought to Marseilles from Alexandria direct by the French steamer.

The steamer Carnac was despatched from Bombay on the evening of the 13th to Ceylon, to meet the Bentinck, on her passage from Calcutta to Suez.

The mails which had left London on the 6th of February had arrived at Bombay, but the letters were not delivered until the following day. The most important military news relates to the refusal of one Madras and two Bengal regiments to proceed to Scinde on finding that they were not to be allowed full batta.

There is nothing of importance from Lahore and Afghanistan, but it is supposed that these two states will shortly come to open hostilities.

The Sesostris arrived at Bombay on the 10th of March from China, which country she left on the 15th of February, having on board, amongst other passengers, Major-General Sir James Schoedde. The town of Victoria was quite healthy, and it was hoped that the ensuing summer would not be so fatal as the last. Several daring attempts at robbery had been made at Hongkong. Sir H. Pottinger had evinced an earnest desire to act up to the treaty with China. Her Majesty's 55th Regiment was under orders for immediate embarkation for England. Her Majesty's ship *Dido*, Captain Keppel, left for Calcutta on the 2d of February, having on board Lord Saltoun, late Commander of the Forces, who arrived at Suez in the Bentinck, and will proceed to England by the (Great) Liverpool. Little was doing in tea on account of the high prices demanded.

The Governor-General arrived at Calcutta on the 28th of February, and on the 29th published a most liberal grant of batta to all the troops that were engaged in Gwalior and in Scinde. India in general is tranquil.

The price of indigo has advanced a little at Calcutta, and the business in British cotton piece goods had been large.

A letter from Calcutta, dated March 15, contains this passage:—"Scinde is finally and for ever annexed to the British possessions."

(From the Calcutta Englishman, Feb. 29.)

The following is a more detailed account, for which we are indebted to a correspondent:—"Four companies of her Majesty's 10th Regiment were drawn up in line, with their 'right' resting on the eastern entrance to the Government-house. The reserve guards, with their 'left' resting on the same entrance, were drawn up in line also, and facing the companies of her Majesty's 10th Regiment; this made a street through which the Governor-General drove, and during which time he was received with 'arms presented.' The Light Company of her Majesty's 10th Regiment, in 'single ranks,' were drawn up on the steps of the grand entrance, and immediately facing it, the Government-house Guard; on his lordship alighting from his carriage, he was again received with arms presented, while the Deputy-Governor, &c., advanced to meet him; at the same moment the signal was conveyed to the saluting battery, and a salute of 19 guns was fired. This closed the 'tamasha,' the whole of the civil and military attached to the presidency were ordered out on the occasion."

THE ARMY.—A twelvemonth ago Sir Charles Napier, on the field of battle, and after a signal victory, recorded his conviction of the great disproportion of European officers to the native troops, and warned Government of the risk which it entailed. It was naturally expected, that advice dictated by such experience as the battle of Meeanee afforded, in which the loss of half a dozen more officers might have led to the most disastrous results, would have produced some salutary effect on the minds of those who are intrusted with the welfare of the empire. As yet, however, the only result has been to increase that dangerous disproportion. A body of troops, to the number, it is believed, of 10,000, has been raised for the Gwalior state, and they are to be officered from our own army; and during the last week the army itself has been increased at this presidency and that of Bombay, to the extent of 10,000 men, without any corresponding increase of European officers. So great, indeed, is the want of officers felt in one arm (that of the Artillery), that the Governor-General has been constrained to remove some officers from important political appointments, which they occupied with credit to themselves and advantage to the public, and to remand them to regimental duty; and other officers in situations of great political trust have received intimation that, whenever the exigencies of the service may require it, they must be prepared immediately to quit their present posts and join their corps. It is usual, we know, to cast the blame of this deficiency of officers on the parsimony of the Court of Directors; but that body has long ceased to have any voice in the practical management of the empire. It appears to exercise no other function but that of distributing the loaves and fishes among its friends and connexions. It is, also, the receptacle of all the grievances of the discontented, which it had little power to redress, and can relieve only by sympathy. Whenever that sympathy happens to be misplaced, which is often the case, it serves to weaken rather than strengthen the cause of good government in India. We must not, therefore, look to the Court of Directors for the cause of that unwillingness, which is so justly complained of, to render the army efficient by a suitable increase of officers. If her Majesty's Ministers, in whom the actual government of India now centres, thought such an augmentation necessary for its safety, they would, doubtless, find as little difficulty in persuading the court to issue the necessary orders as the Queen does in prevailing on the dean and chapter to obey her *congé d'élire* in the election of a bishop. On her Majesty's Ministers, therefore, must rest the censure of this reluctance.

The popularity of Lord Ellenborough appears to be on the increase in Calcutta, where a public meeting was called by the sheriff for the purpose of addressing his lordship on his return from the campaigns in Gwalior.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY.—Since Monday only a moderate arrival of English wheat has taken place for our market, and the stands to-day were by no means heavily supplied. In most descriptions of the article a fair retail business was transacted, at full prices. Free foreign wheat was in better demand, at rates quite equal to those quoted in our last report. In bonded grain no transactions were noticed. Nearly 20,000 quarters of foreign barley have arrived this week; yet the greater portion having gone direct to the distillers, the quantity on offer this morning was by no means large, and prices were supported. In malt but little was doing. Owing to the prevailing dry weather, holders of oats, beans, and peas, were firm, for higher figures.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 4340; barley, 610; oats, 1060 quarters; flour, 3560 sacks; malt, 5570 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; —; oats, 6940; barley, 60 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 4470; barley, 19770; oats, 460 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 52s; ditto white, 54s to 62s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 48s; ditto white, 48s to 56s; rye, 28s to 36s; grinding barley, 24s to 27s; distilling ditto, 25s to 28s; malted ditto, 29s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 62s; brown ditto, 56s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 63s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 22s; potatoes ditto, 22s to 25s; Troughal and Cork, black, 16s to 19s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 28s to 34s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 32s to 38s; maple, 31s to 33s; white, 23s to 26s; bolters, 34s to 38s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s to 53s; Suffolk, — to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s to 40s, per 28 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 48s to 58s; Dantzic, red, 48s to 61s; white, 60s to 65s. In Bond.—Barley, 19s to 20s; oats, new, 12s to 16s; ditto feed, 11s to 15s; beans, 15s to 19s; peas 23s to 25s per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 23s; Baltic, 21s to 23s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Clover seed, both red and white, continues to rule dull, and previous rates, with difficulty supported. In the value of all other kinds of seeds, we have no alteration to report.

The following are the present rates:—Linedæ, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 25s to 37; Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s to 38s; hempseed, 23s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £25 to £26 per last of ten quarters; Linedæ cakes, English, £5 to £6 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton; canary, 58s to 60s per quarter.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 55s 6d; barley, 32s. 7d; oats, 20s 1d; rye, 31s 2d; beans, 31s 4d; peas, 30s 8d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 55s 8d; barley, 32s 10d; oats, 20s; rye, 32s 10d; beans, 31s 2d; peas, 31s 4d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 17s; barley, 6s; oats, 6s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto 8d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

Tea.—Some extensive imports of tea have taken place of late, yet the stocks in warehouse are by no means large for the season. Privately, the demand—arising from the Chancellor of the Exchequer having refused any alteration in the duties—is heavy, at barely late rates. The public sales of 24,000 chests have gone off slowly, and previous rates have been with difficulty supported.

Sugar.—In all descriptions of sugar we have to report an active demand, at an advance on previous figures of 6d per cwt. Standard lumps are now selling at 81s to 81s 6d, and brown grocery, 79s to 80s per cwt.

Coffee.—All kinds of East India Coffee are selling briskly, at an advance of 2s to 4s per cwt. West India and Mocha are in demand, at full currencies. Ceylon has declined to 56s to 57s, for good ordinary.

Rice.—In Bengal very little has been doing, and prices are still on the decline. Middling and good white may be had at 10s 3d to 11s per cwt.

Fruit.—Currants are on brisk sale; new Fatras at 50s to 52s, and new Zante and Cephalonia 48s to 49s; Valencia raisins, 52s to 53s per cwt.

Cinnamon.—The quarterly sales of this article have been brought to a conclusion. The first sort sold at full prices; but ordinary to good middling went at from 6d to 1s; second ditto, 2d; ordinary to mouldy, 3d; and all other kinds 1d to 6d lower.

Spirits.—Rum has been in steady demand, sales of Leeward (proof) having been made at 2s 2d; Jamaica, 2s to 3s per cent overproof, has sold at 3s 4d to 3s 10d; fine marks, 4s 6d to 4s 11d; and Demerara, 2s to 3s per cent overproof, 2s 11d to 3s 4d per gallon Brandy and common spirits are quite as dear.

Provisions.—We have not the slightest improvement to notice in the demand for Irish butter, and prices remain nominally unaltered. The foreign market is excessively dull, and the best Dutch may be purchased at 84s per cwt. Bacon and lard are dull. Hams go off steadily, Irish at 54s to 64s; Westmoreland, 64s to 70s; and Yorkshire, 70s to 74s per cwt. Barrelled provisions are a dull sale.

Flour.—F. Y. C. is flat at 41s 3d to 41s 6d, and for forward delivery, 42s to 42s 3d per cwt.

Hops.—The accounts which have come to hand this week from the hop districts are not very flattering, yet they have had little or no effect upon our market. The finest parcels of hops are selling steadily; other kinds slowly, at our quotations.—Weald of Kent pockets, £6 to £6 16s; Mid Kent ditto, £6 12s to £9 10s; East Kent ditto, £6 15s to £9; Choice ditto, £10 to £11 10s; Sussex ditto, £6 to £6 10s; Farnhams, £8 15s to £11 10s; Mid Kent bags, £6 10s to £9 10s.

Wool.—Both English and foreign wools are a heavy sale, yet previous rates are supported, with but moderate imports of the latter.

Potatoes.—The best kinds of potatoes are selling freely at 85s to 98s per ton. In other qualities not much is doing.

Coal.—Adairs', 17s 6d; West Hartley, 16s; Holywell Main, 15s 6d; Townley, 15s; Heston, 22s; Lambton, 22s; Stewart's, 22s 3d; and Tees, 21s 6d per ton.

Smithfield.—In to-day's market a very limited supply of beasts was on offer, owing to which, the beef trade was somewhat active, at an advance on Monday's prices of 2d. per 8lbs. From Scotland only 80 tons came fresh to hand. The numbers of sheep were but moderate, while the enquiry for them was, on the whole, steady, at full currencies.

—which were tolerably numerous—met a sluggish trade at previous figures. The demand for veal was rather active, and the rates had, in some instances, an upward tendency. Pigs

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THE SPORTING REVIEW, for MAY, 1844, is beautifully embellished with TWO SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAVINGS, viz.

PLATE I.—FILHO DA PUTA; Winner of the St. Leger, 1815. Engraved by H. Hacker, from a Painting by J. F. Herring, sen.

AND
PLATE II.—"AT HIGH PRESSURE." Engraved by S. Allen, from a Painting by H. Alken.

CONTENTS: Irish Hounds, and the Men who ride them; By Venator.

The increase of Dog Stealing, and its evils considered. By George Manning.

Newmarket Craven and First Spring Meetings. By Craven.

A Few Remarks on the Derby Favourites. By Uncle Toby.

Public Amusements of the Metropolis. Monthly Miscellany. State of the Odds, &c.

Hyde Marston; or, Recollections of a Sportsman's Life. By the Editor.

Notitia Venatica. By R. T. Vyner, Esq.

The Life of a Jockey. By Lord William Lennox.

Fishing in Ireland. By N. S.

Who wins the Derby? By Paul Fry.

Newmarket Craven Meeting. By a Wanderer.

Sporting Peregrinations. By Robin Hood.

The Race for the Derby.

London: Sporting Review Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand. May be had of all Booksellers.

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE, BY HENRY COLMAN.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE, for MAY, 1844, is embellished with—

Plate I. Portrait of FRANCIS, DUKE OF BEDFORD.
Plate II. A WEST HIGHLAND OX, the property of Mr. Elliot, East Ham, Essex.

Memor of Francis, Duke of Bedford. By Cuthbert W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.S.

On the Fertilizers of Commerce, and the best mode of Detecting their Impurities. By W. H. Hyett.

Fourth Monthly Meeting of the Stewpony Farmers' Club.

A Bill introduced an Act to Amend the Law relating to Landlord and Tenant.

The Anti-Corn Law League and their declaration of a total, immediate, and unconditional repeal of the Corn Laws.

Proceedings of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

Agricultural Mechanics. By Charles May.

African and Peruvian Guano.

Cloverseed. From a Correspondent.

Important to Dairywomen.—Herefordshire and Short-horn.

Agricultural Queries.

Agricultural Reports.

Calendar of Horticulture for the month of April.

Prices of Grain, Seeds, Hops, Potatoes, Provisions, Wool, Manures, &c., &c.

European Agriculture. By Henry Colman.

Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand; and may be had of all Booksellers.

THE NEW MONTHLY BELLE ASSEMBLEE, for MAY, a Fashionable and Literary Magazine, under the immediate Patronage of Her Royal Highness

THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

Is beautifully illustrated with Highly-finished PORTRAITS OF THE NOBILITY, AND

AN EXQUISITE ENGRAVING OF BEVERLEY MINSTER, AND

TWO COLOURED PLATES OF THE FASHIONS, Finished in the First Style, as they arrive from Paris.

CONTENTS: May Day. By W. G. J. Barker, Esq.

Night. By Miss Camilla Toulmin.

Miss Babbington's Fortune. By Mrs. James Gray.

My Portrait Gallery. By Calder Campbell.

The Angel's Triumph. By Elizabeth Youatt.

The Crusader's Return. By Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, Author of "Titan."

Helen. By Miss Grace Aguilar.

Songs for Stray Airs. By Miss Mulock.

The Forgiveness. By Miss Sparrow.

A Young Wife's Trial. By Mrs. White.

The Request. By Mrs. V. Bartholomew.

Stanzas. By Miss Savage.

Death and Sleep; from the German. By Miss Leslie.

Wanderings in London. By W. H. Fisk.

The Lily to the Moon. By Miss Power.

Spring. By George Linneus Banks.

To Marie. By Thomas D'Oyly, Esq.

The Midnight Hour. By Myrrha.

The Maid's Revenge. By E. A. H. O.

The Toilet. By Mrs. F. B. Scott.

The Presentation at Court. By Miss A. A. Lewson.

A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING OF OLD ST. PAUL'S WILL BE GIVEN IN THE NEXT NUMBER.

"This Magazine should find its way into every drawing-room in the kingdom."—The News.

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May be had, by order of all Booksellers. Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand, London.

LA POLKA.—The Second Edition of M. JULLIEN'S ORIGINAL POLKA is just published, by the description, by E. COULON, splendidly illustrated by BRANDARD; also, The Royal Polka, The Rage of Vienna Polka, Les Folies de Paris, and The Dour Polka. To be had at M. JULLIEN'S Office, No. 3, Maddox street, New Bond street and of every respectable Music-seller in the Kingdom. M. JULLIEN and HERR KENIG are happy to announce that they have already had the honour to introduce this elegant Dance at the Balls of the haute noblesse; and that each Soirée it has created the most lively interest and delight. Many famous imitations of M. JULLIEN'S POLKA have been sold to the public under the name of a second form, he has published the above at his own Office, No. 3, Maddox-street, and, in order to secure the public against the possibility of purchasing incorrect copies, he has attached his signature to each; none can be relied on, therefore, which have not his autograph.

CITY OF LONDON FASHIONABLE TAILORING
ESTABLISHMENT, 52, King William-street, London-bridge.—Messrs. BURCH and LUCAS, Tailors, &c. (late J. Albert), respectfully invite gentlemen and families to view one of the largest and best assorted Stocks in London of superfine cloths, cassimeres, and waistcoats of the most novel designs, cashmerettes for summer coats, &c., &c., for the present season. The style of cut and make of every garment are guaranteed equal to the first and most expensive houses at the West End, and for Cash payment, a saving of 40 per cent. will be effected, and will be found to the wearer much cheaper than the inferior garments made up by puffing sloopers and hosiers at prices to astonish and delude the public, which description of goods are entirely excluded from this Establishment.—52, King William-street, City. Established 1818.

FREEMASONRY.—MASONIC OFFERING to the REV. DR. OLIVER.—The "Oliver Offering" being now completed, the Lincoln Central Committee have appointed THURSDAY the 9th day of MAY next, upon which to present the same with due honour and ceremony, when the attendance of this Craft is respectfully requested.

A ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER will be held at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, and the WITHAM LODGE, No. 374, will be specially opened at One o'clock, P.M., in the New Freemason's Hall Lincoln.

DINNER in the City Assembly Rooms, by permission of the Worshipful Brother, Richard Sutton Harvey, Esq., Mayor of Lincoln, (Treasurer of the "Oliver Offering" Committee) at Three o'clock punctually. Tickets, 3s. 6d. each. After which the ceremonial of Presentation of the "Oliver Offering" will take place.

By order of the Central Committee, ROBERT GOODACRE, Hon. Sec. Several Brethren of distinction have signified their intention to be present.

Full dress Masonic Costume. Lincoln, April 27, 1844.

LA POLKA.—MRS. JAMES RAE, the First to introduce La Polka PERSONALLY from Paris, begs to announce that REUNIONS are held at her Residence, 50 A, Berners-street, Oxford-street, on Monday and Friday evenings, for the exclusive practice of this interesting dance, as taught in Paris, in its most pure style, by M. CORALLI, &c., and as danced by his pupils in the élite of Parisian society.

THE NEW DISCOVERY FOR THE NERVES, by DR. GRANDISON, patronised by above 160 of the Nobility.—This invaluable Medicine has performed the most extraordinary cures, and conferred the boon of nervous vigour upon thousands. Its combination is a discovery, and its efficacy proves how important a cure Sold by all Medicine Vendors. Ask for Dr. Grandison's Charity Pills.

"A wonderful yet safe Medicine."—Professor Mullen.

NEW PATENTS.—BROCKEDON'S IMPROVED STOPPERS.—This important invention, a Substitute for Corks and Bungs, has, by new and great improvements, become a pure, indestructible, and perfect means of preserving, for any length of time, Wine, Beer, Spirits, &c. They are cheap and easily applied and the appearance which they now have of fine Cork has removed the prejudice against their former dark colour. Also, DECATER STOPPERS, for keep Wine which is in demand in perfect condition.—C. MACINTOSH and Co., 19, Walbrook, London, and 24 York street, Manchester.

BERDOE'S SUPERIOR LIGHT WATERPROOF OIL BROCKEDON'S PATENT FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER.—An extensive Variety of the above is NEW and greatly improved materials (in lieu of the unsightly rubbish made by Stoppers), now ready, guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever, and confidently recommended to those who regard a respectable appearance, or wish to avoid disappointment and vexation. FIRST RATE CLOTHING of every description, upon the lowest terms possible, consistent with true economy. W. BERDOE, TAILOR, WATERPROOFER &c., 69, CORNHILL (north side).

LINDLEY'S PATENT COFFIN.—To UNDERTAKERS.

The Patentee earnestly solicits the attention of the Scientific, and the Public in general, to this new and valuable invention, which possesses in an eminent degree superiority over the present style of Coffins. Besides other important advantages, it effectually prevents any effluvia, and, consequently, removes all chances of danger arising from epidemic, fevers, or other contagious diseases.—Information to be obtained of LINDLEY, Bootmakers, Upholsterers, Undertakers, and Estate Agents, 1, Brook-street, Bond-street.

SATIN MANTELET SHAWL, 12s. 9d.—BAILEY and

Co. respectfully announce to the Ladies they have received their New Patterns in Watered and Satin MANTELET SHAWLS, which will be submitted to the public during the week. Two cases of Victoria body satin Scarfs, handsomely trimmed, 25s. 6d. each. elegant satin Scarfs, trimmed with the new lace, 19s. 6d. full size. The most prevailing French Article, Cloak, 12s. 9d. each. A large lot of real Paisley Shawls, white grounds, 2s. 12d., well worth the attention of the public. Ten cases of rich Camellie Parasols, 2s. each; and the large size patent Minarets, at 2s. 11d. each. Just received, 357 Muslin Dresses fast colours, shaded and striped, 4s. 11d. the full dress. The whole will be offered to the public during the week, by BAILEY and Co., Albion House, 77, St. Paul's Church-yard.

IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN LOAN of 30,000,000 FLORENS (of 1839)—1 Austrian Scrip for £3, 6s. for £15, and 13 for £50; reimbursable by Dividends of £30,000, £13,000, £20,000, &c. Small Dividend £50 sterling.—IMPERIAL RUSSIAN-POLISH LOAN of £150,000,000 R. (1835): 1 Russian-Polish Scrip for £2, 10s. for £10, and 9 for £20. General and chief DISTRIBUTION 1st June, 1st July, 1st Sept. and 1st Nov. SALE. Dividends repaid at Paris, Frankfurt, Vienna, and London. Apply for prospectus with full particulars, without delay, to J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD, Banker, Frankfurt-on-Maine. Or, to save postage, letters may be sent to Mr. Schwarzschild, 1, Plough-court, Lombard-street, from whence they will promptly be forwarded.

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12 Dessert ditto 20 at 7 3 4 7 3 4 12 Dessert ditto 26 at 7 6 9 15 0

2 Gravy Spoons 10 at 7 2 3 11 8 2 Gravy Spoons 12 at 7 6 4 10 0

1 Soup Ladle 10 at 7 2 3 11 8 1 Soup Ladle 12 at 7 6 4 10 0

4 Sauce ditto 10 at 7 8 3 16 8 4 Sauce ditto 12 at 8 0 4 2 0

4 Salt Spoons (gilt strong) 2 10 0 4 Salt Spoons (strong gilt) 2 3 0

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